REGISTERED No. 79—1872

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,567.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1873. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE. {FOR A YEAR.....Rs. 42 / FOR SIX MONTHS ..Rs. 24} Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

on Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,789 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander A. A. HASSARD, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 17th May 1873, at 4 P.M.

May 1873.		May 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	17	Leave Alleppy	23
,, Ratnagherry	18	,, Tuticorin	25
,, Vingorla	18	,, Colombo	26
,, Carwar	19	,, Galle	27
,, Goa	19	,, Negapatam	30
,, Mangalore	20	,, Pondicherry	31
,, Cannanore	21	,, Madras	June 2
,, Tellicherry	21	,, Coconada	4
,, Calicut	22	,, Visagapatam	5
,, Beypore	22	,, Bimlipatam	5
,, Narrakal	23	,, Gopaulpore	6
,, Cochin	23	,, False Point	7
		Arrive at CALCUTTA	9

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain if other communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, and Alleppy. The Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting, but passengers for the Neilgherries can be landed at Nirakal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussrah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSREH.

The s.s. PENANG, 628 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander P. COTTON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 23rd May 1873, at 2 P.M.

May 1873.		June 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	23	Leave BUSREH	11
,, Kurrachee	27	,, Fao	11
,, Guadur	29	,, Kowet	11
,, Muscat	30	,, Bushire	13
,, Bunder Abbas	June 1	,, Linga	16
,, Linga	4	,, Bunder Abbas	17
,, Bahrein	5	,, Muscat	19
,, Bushire	5	,, Guadur	21
,, Fao	7	,, Kurrachee	24
Arrive at BUSREH	9	Arrive BOMBAY	27

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. BEVIS, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th May 1873, at 2 o'clock.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

To leave 13th May positively.

THE new full powered Clipper Steam-ship KILLARNEY, Captain H. O'NEILL, 1,060 Tons Net Register, has very superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and expects to make the passage Home in 27 days.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board—

To LIVERPOOL, First Class	Rs. 500
Ditto Second Class	,, 300
To SUEZ, First Class	,, 300

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 20th May.

THE s.s. XANTHO, 1,800 tons, 250 H. P., nominal, WILLIAM COXEN, Commander, will leave as above. She has excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, with Saloon on Upper Deck, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board,

FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500
SECOND CLASS	,, 300

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and the 24th, BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines
Suez	38	22	6	
Port Said	35	20	5	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	59	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st JUNE 1873.
PERSIA, on TUESDAY, 1st JULY 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE AGENCY.

KING, KING & Co.,
6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY,
EAST INDIA ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENTS,

ENGAGE PASSAGES by the P. & O. Co.'s and Canal Steamers, without charge for Commission.

Receive, Ship, and Insure BAGGAGE.

Grant DRAFTS on their London Houses at current Bank rates.

Furnish Sovereigns and CIRCULAR NOTES.

Issue PAY to date of departure and settle FUND and OTHER ALLOWANCES.

LONDON.
HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall.

SOUTHAMPTON. LIVERPOOL.
KING SEYMOUR & Co. KING, BAILLIE & Co.

CALCUTTA.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.

SPRATT'S PATENT MEAT FIBRINE DOG CAKES,

Used in all the kennels of the Nobility and Gentry of England. They are recommended by gentlemen in India as the best food that Dogs can have; they keep well in any climate, heat having no effect upon them. A letter food for Dogs in a hot climate could not be imagined; and in a notice of these Cakes in the *Field*, 3rd June, 1871, the Editor says—"We have not the slightest doubt but that Dogs of all kinds can be kept in good health and condition on these Cakes. If fed on these Cakes the life of the Dog would be much longer and certain than is now the case in hot climates."

Price Rs. 14 per cwt., securely packed in Boxes containing 1 cwt. each.

Agents, Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 23, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, of whom all further particulars and testimonials can be obtained.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 12th May, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. INDUS, (3,478 tons, and 600 H.P.) Captain N. STEVENS, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 5th May 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 19th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BOKHARA, (2,723 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain P. S. TOMLIN, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 16th May.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th May 1873.

STEAMER TO ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

THE B. I. S. N. COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. SANDERS, on TUESDAY, the 13th May, at 4 P.M., for Aden and Zanzibar.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Undersigned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To be despatched hence about 18th Instant.)

THE Steam Ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,400 Nett Registered Tons, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive First Class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description.

Rates of Passage are :—

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL	£50
FIRST ,, SUEZ	£30

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th April 1873.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, label, stoppers* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stoper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF COTTON PICKINGS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba in the Paths of Cooverjee Bhoja, by order of Messrs. White and Co., and on account and at the risk of the Dhollera underwriters—

3 Boxes damaged Dholleras pickings, taken from bales Nos. 312, 364, 344, 311, 321, 319, 7, 305, 382, 365, 345 and 353 per Buttela "Duria Dowlut," tindal Vulub Heera.

CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, 10th May 1873.

MERHJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co., No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Mahogany Piano by Kirkman, English Carriages, &c., at Government Bungalow, No. 14, Castle Park behind the Town Hall.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th day of May 1873, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MERHJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above place, being the property of H. D. FORBE, Esq., proceeding to up-country, consisting of drawing-room, richly carved sofas and chairs, spring seat lined with damask, easy, rocking, and pri dieu chairs, teapoys, round pier side and writing tables, full-toned mahogany piano by Kirkman, piano-chairs, powerful opera glass, table ornaments, pictures, double screen, English hall carpets, musical box, clock, hanging and table argand lamps, English Canaries, concertina, footstool, China and coir matting.

DINING ROOM—Set of blackwood dining tables, richly carved sideboard, mallet pattern and arm chairs, sofas, white and gold dinner and tea sets, pink and white dessert set, cut glass cut quart decanters and glassware, be t plated hotwater dishes, cruet stands, sets of spoons and forks, table cutlery, plated ware, lamps, meat safe, filter sherry, claret, preserved meats and fishes.

BED ROOM—Blackwood double, single and baba cots, carved wardrobes, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables with fitting; camphorwood boxe-, woollen socks, bath tubs.

GARDEN AND COMPOUND—Garden flower pots with valuable plants, garden tools, I. B. hose, with brass nozzles, pe-rambulator, sheep-goat with kid.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT LOWHARCHALL STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 17th day of May 1873, at 4 P.M. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Mr. Pandoorung Bhugwan, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Bhagirtheebace, widow of Vishram Shivajee Padvul and Vittoo-Ramjee Padvul, the following properties, viz.—

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, and partly on the fazandaree ground of the late Mahadoo Ramjee Bholay, and assessed under No. 20, situated without th Fort, at Pattakwaddee, on the north side of Lowharchall Street, in the sub-district of Mandvee, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 623; the said parcel of ground contain by admeasurement 118 and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and the Fazandaree Ground contain by admeasurement 33 and two-ninths or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a passage of the said Pattakwaddee Oart, on the west by the property of Dhonderay Vinack Bewulker, on the north by the house of Tatya Mahadewjee Doctor, and on the south by a small passage of the Pattakwaddee Oart.

LOT NO. 2.—All that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, and assessed under No. 21, situated without the Fort of Bombay, at Pattakwaddee, to the North of Lowharchall Street, in the Sub-district of Mandvee, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 623, containing by admeasurement 147 and two-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Ramjee Shevajee Bewalker, on the west partly by a passage of the said Pattakwaddee Oart, partly by the well of the Oart, and partly by the property of the late Mahadoo Ramjee Bholay, on the north by a passage of the said Pattakwaddee Oart, and on the south by another passage of the same Oart.

LOT NO. 3.—All that piece or parcel of ground with a shed or shed standing thereon, situated without the Fort of Bombay at Pattakwaddee, on the north side of Lowharchall Street in the Sub-district of Mandvee, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 623, containing by admeasurement 41 and three-nine square yards or thereabouts; bounded on the east by the well of the said Pattakwaddee Oart, on the west partly by a passage of the Pattakwaddee Oart, partly by the property of Culliandass Nanabhoy, on the north by the property of Culliandass Nanabhoy, and on the south by the house of Merwanjee Shapoorjee, a part whereof stands on the piece or parcel of ground hereafter described.

LOT NO. 4.—All that piece or parcel of ground let to Kamnoo Shewajee Rajwalker at the yearly rent of rupees six, and whereon as well as another piece of ground belonging to the late Mahadoo Ramjee Bholay, stands the house of the said Kamnoo Shewajee Rajwalker, situated without the Fort at Pattakwaddee to the north of Lowharchall Street, in the Sub-district of Mandvee, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 623, containing by admeasurement 43 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the ground of the late Mahadoo Ramjee Bholay, whereon stands a part of the house of Kamnoo Shewajee Rajwalker, on the west by the property of Sheik Ahmed, on the north by a passage of the Pattakwaddee Oart, and on the south by another passage of the Oart.

LOT NO. 5.—All that piece or parcel of ground let to Borah Shaik Ahmed at the yearly rent of Rs. 9-6-0, whereon and on another piece of ground belonging to Mahadoo Ramjee Bholay stand the house of Borah Shaik Ahmed, situated without the Fort of Bombay at Pattakwaddee to the north of Lowharchall Street in the Sub-district of Mandvee, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 623, containing by admeasurement 53 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the ground belonging to Mahadoo Ramjee Bholay, whereon stands a part of the house of Borah Shaik Ahmed, on the west by the property of Sheik Mahadoo Ramjee Bholay, whereon stands a part of the house of Kamnoo Shewajee Rajwalker, on the north by a passage of the Pattakwaddee Oart, and on the south by another passage of the same Oart.

LOT NO. 6.—All that piece or parcel of ground let to Balloo Nagoo Morey at the yearly rent of rupees and fourteen annas, whereon as well as another piece of ground belonging to Mahadoo Ramjee Bholay and a third piece of ground belonging to Mahadoo Ramjee Bholay and Oomjee Suntapa stands the house of Balloo Nagoo Morey, situated without the Fort at Bombay at Pattakwaddee, to the north of Lowharchall Street, in the Sub-district of Mandvee, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 623, containing by admeasurement 41 and four-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the ground belonging to Mahadoo Hurry and Oomajee Suntapa, and whereon stands a portion of the house of Balloo Nagoo Morey, on the west by the ground of Mahadoo Ramjee Bholay, whereon also stands a portion of the house of Balloo Nagoo Morey, on the north by a passage of the Pattakwaddee Oart, and on the south by another passage of the said Oart.

LOT NO. 7.—All that piece or parcel of ground let to Merwanjee Shapoorjee at the yearly rent of rupees two, and whereon a well as on another piece of ground belonging to Mahadoo Ramjee Bholay, stands the house of Merwanjee Shapoorjee, situated without the Fort of Bombay at Pattakwaddee, to the north of Lowharchall Street, in the Sub-district of Mandvee, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 623, containing by admeasurement 43 and four-ninths square yards and bounded on the east by the property described on the west by a passage of the Pattakwaddee Oart, and on the north by the ground of Mahadoo Ramjee Bholay, whereon stands a portion of the house of Merwanjee Shapoorjee, on the south by a passage of Pattakwaddee Oart.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 10th May 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room, in Apollo Street, No. 12,

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, T. cloths, madapollams, jaconets, scarfs, Persian chints' prints, handkerchiefs, 25 bales of madapollams, 2½ lbs., &c., 15 bales of grey shirtings, 4 lbs.

Also, sundries, consisting of plated ice pitchers, reading table and hanging argand lamps, kerosine table, wall and hand lamps, spare cut globes, scented fancy cakes of soap, water filters of sizes, blackwood carved furniture, circular and camp dining table, sofa, dressing and washhand tables, round teapoys, drawing-room rocking and easy chairs, bed-room and reclining couches, child cradle, camp cots, &c.

Also, on account and risk of the concerned—

Per steamer Xantho.

H M—6 Cases of Nitric Acid each containing 4 jars, each jar containing 25 lbs. by Burgoyne Burbridges and Co.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Glass, Crockery, and Plateware, a full-toned rosewood Grand Square Pianoforte, quite new, a new 12 stop Walnutwood Harmonium, Carriages, Horses, a slate Miniature Billiard Table, Gas Lamps &c., at the Forney, Parell.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, at one o'clock P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, all the handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of ROBERT KNIGHT, Esq., proceeding to Calcutta, the same comprises, a set of glasswear, dinner, tea and dessert sets, plateware, cutlery, &c., and the furniture carved blackwood such as circular, pier, side, and dining tables, a suit of walnutwood conversation couches, arms and easy chairs, teapoys, carved round Ottoman chiffonier, whatnot, screen, carved writing table, clocks, tea caddy, a mahogany slate miniature billiard table with balls, cues, &c., bronze six, five, and three-lights gas hanging and bracket lamps and shades, few water colour and chromolithographic pictures in gilt frames, a full-toned rosewood square German Pianoforte, a first-rate walnutwood harmonium, several camp and child's cots, reclining couches, clothes and go an presses, mahogany cheval and toilette glasses, camphorwood chests of drawers, copper cooking utensils, and dispense articles, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A very light sociable Carriage (to form an Open Carriage) with lamps, pole, and cushions, by Lewis of Salisbury.

A pair of serviceable Grey Carriage Horses, a Bay Galloway, a 5-linguum-shaped Office Shigram, double and single Harness, Saddles, Child's Perambulators and Stable Gear, &c.

Catalogues of the foll particulars will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days previous to the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Household Furniture, a set of rich flowered Glassware, Dinner, Tea and Dessert Sets, rich Plateware, a Mahogany Sympathetic Square Pianoforte by Soundy & Co., a Slate Bagatelle Table, Wagonette, Buggy, Horse, &c., at the Bungalow No. 100, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 20th May at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above named place, the valuable Household Furniture, &c., the property of T. F. PUNSETT, Esq., (intending to proceed to Europe). The same consisting of a set of rich flowered glassware for 18 pers ns, a large green and gold dinner set, a handsome Tea and Coffee Set, two blue dessert sets, a set of plated dish covers, pairs of hot water and vegetable dishes, cruet and cake baskets, salver, teapot, toast racks, ice pitcher, butterpots, a set of best plated "Lily Pattern" spoons and forks, a box of plated dessert knives and forks with mother o'pearl handles, table and chamber candlesticks, a set of Rodger's cutlery, a set of blackwood dining table, side board, cellerete, an ormolue 15 day clock, striker the hour and half hours, chairs, circular, and card tables, an ottoman, conversation couches, drawing-room and easy chairs, plated three light and single hanging argand lamps and drops, glass stem double branched wall shades with cut shades, pans and drops, English Brussel's car et, teapoys, a mahogany sympathetic square pianoforte by Soundy & Co. (a full toned instrument), engravings in frames, a mahogany slate bagatelle table with ball, cues, &c., a large four post bedstead with mattresses pillows and cushions, reclining couches, blackwood and mahogany wood chests of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, toilet glasses, a child's cradle, clothes and press, copper cooking utensils and dispense articles and few books, a lot of choice plants in pots, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

An English-built buggy, by E. Kesterton, a serviceable grey horse and a set of harness, a waggonette by Barton and Sons, hunting and side saddles and bridles, a set of second hand double harness, &c.

Catalogues of the full particulars will be published and the property will be on view five days before the sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 10th May 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 10TH MAY, 1873.

THIRD GRAND NIGHT OF THE BRILLIANT COMEDY OF

FEROZE AND PERICHER,

TO BE FOLLOWED BY THE GEM OF NATIVE MUSIC,

INDUR SABHA.

Performance commencing at 8-30, sharp.

A GOOD BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

ANTIPELLICULAIRE versus SCURF and IRRITATION of the HEAD.—Of all the reasons which cause falling off of the hair, greyness, baldness, &c., none are so prolific as Scurf. MAZET and Co.'s ANTIPELLICULAIRE is the only cure certain in its results—an indispensable agent, which, from its fresh and delicate perfume, no toilette-table should be without. On this account it will supersede all pomades is invaluable to young and old, a luxury at the bath, a boon in the nursery, antiscorbutic and eradicates pimples. With, regard to hair it is the discovery of the day.

Sold in elegant Toilet Jars, 3s. each.

MAZET and Co., 109, Bishopsgate-street within London.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had FROM EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER IN INDIA.

JOHN MOIR AND SON, ABERDEEN, AND 14, COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON,

Would direct attention to their present stock of

SOUPS,	BACON,
FISH,	SAUSAGES,
JAMS,	OX TONGUES,
JELLIES,	HAMS,
MARMALADE.	SAUCES, &c.

The BACON and SAUSAGES are now not only prepared by J. M. and Son, but the Pigs, being Bred and Fed by them, are of undoubted quality.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,

Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen

POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 18s. 6d.; Enamelled on Glove Kid, beautifully made, 21s.; Soft House Boots, Satin Cloth or Mock Kid, 5s. 6d.; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 21s.; Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 30s.; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 63s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "London and Westminster."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR

can only be obtained by the use of ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL. It prevents the Hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Ask for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a GLASS STOPPER instead of the Cork as formerly. All with the CORK are SPURIOUS IMITATIONS. This notice is deemed necessary, as the Proprietors have received intimation of a large quantity of Counterfeit, of the most pernicious quality, has lately been sent from France and Germany to India, South America and the Colonies under the name.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

is obtained by the use of ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, which allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin, removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles and tan, and imparts a healthy and bloom-ing appearance to the complexion and is the only cure of those annoying and distressing eruptions, which spoil the beauty and dust of Summer especially, and in cases of Sunburn and STINGS of INSECTS it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor," and see that their signature is on red ink on every bottle, as theirs is the only genuine.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food. ROWLANDS' Odonto, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and leaves a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto," and see that their name is on the Government Stamp of every box.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last seventy years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, Perfumers and Bazaars throughout India, the Colonies and South America.

A. ROWLAND & SONS,
HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, 20, PROPRIETORS.

SPECIAL KIT

FOR

OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits		17 0	Rail Portmanteaux	12 8		Warm Gloves	2 4
Overland do		27 0	or	to		Do. Mitts	1 12
Warm do		35 0	Overland Trunks	25 0		Do. Mufflers	2 0
Overcoats or Inverness	30 0 to 45 0		Best Solid Leather	52 0		Gent's Scarfs Knott, or for Pin	1 0 to 3 8
Capes			Extra Size do.	75 0		Paper Collars	Doz. 1 0
Sleeping Suits	6 8 to 17 8		Black Hide Hand Bags	11 8 to 24 0		Linen do.	,, 8 0
Dressing Gowns	10 0 to 23 0		Cash Bags	6 12		Cotton Socks	,, 3 8
Pyjamas	½ doz. 16 8		Courier Bags	6 8		Warm Merino	,, 15 8
Oxford Shirts	36 0 ,,		Money Belts	3 8			,, 3 0
White do.	22 8 ,,		Sovereign Boxes	4 0		Cambric Handkerchiefs	4 12 to 18 0
Best Printed	22 8 ,,		Sailed Linen Bags	4 12		Umbrellas with Covers	9 0
Best Flannel	49 0 ,,		Sponge Bags	2 0			to
Silk and Wool	52 0 ,,		Sponges (large)	3 8			9 0
Under Vests	14 0 to 31 0		Hat Brushes	1 0			
Do. Pants	26 0 to 31 0 ,,		Air Pillows	6 0		Overland Chairs, best Beech	9 0 to 13 8
Towels	4 12 ,,		Travelling Pillows	2 0			
Pillow Cases	Each 1 8		Rug Straps	2 0			15 0 to 20 0
Sheets	Per pair 9 8		Lock Straps	5 0		Long Rugs, or Scotch Mauds	
Cardigan Jackets	9 8		Waterproof Coats	15 0		Blankets	Each 11 8
Bathing Drawers	2 0		Travelling Caps	2 8			

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & CO.,
MUSIC SALOONS,
ESTABLISHED, 1864.

PIANOFORTES FOR SALE OR HIRE.

Instruments tuned, repaired, or taken in exchange.
HARMONIUMS FROM THE BEST MAKERS.
MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.
VIOLINS, GUITARS, BANJOS, VIOLINCELLOS, BASSES.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
NEW SHEET MUSIC.
ALL THE POPULAR PIECES AND STANDARD WORKS.
New Music by every Mail.

THE FINE ARTS.

OLEOGRAPHS, CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN INDIAN TO SELECT FROM
PICTURES MOUNTED AND FRAMED TO ORDER IN EVERY STYLE.
PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDIAN SCENERY:
SACHE'

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, 9TH MAY 1873.

Exchange on London has considerably weakened, bankers being unwilling to draw even at lower rates for any large amount, and our quotations for Bank Bills are to some extent nominal.

Government Securities remain at almost the same prices as on yesterday, but a fair amount of paper has changed hands at about our quotations.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 11 3/16d.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 11 3/8d.
Documents, do.	1s. 11 13/32d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 11 15/32d.
Credit do.	1s. 11¼d.
Documents, do.	1s. 11⅛d. to 1s. 11 5/32d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 10¾d.
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	99½ to 99⅝
Do. demand	100 1/16
On Madras, 30 days' sight	99⅛ nominal.
Do. demand	100
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 226	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	110½ to 111
Four & half per cent.	104½ to 105
Four per cent.	103 to 103½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	92 nominal.
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand			4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on	do.	to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	on Merchandise		7½ ,,
Cash Credit	do.	to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	do.		7½ ,,
Bank Bills			6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper			8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8-6
Carolas	200
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-France Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf	16-11
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

Good demand for ready sailers at £2-18-9, but for ships just arrived and requiring to discharge we quote £2-17 6 tendency to £2-15-0 or even lower. Steamers, scarcely any demand, rates £2-16-3 to 2-15-0. The Trevanion, 686 tons, has been chartered at £3-7-6, cargo cotton, hence to a port on the Continent.

London	Cotton	No ship's.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 17s. 6d. to £2 18s. 9d.
Liverpool	Myrabolams	£2 2s. 6d.
	Coir bills	£9 17s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d. nominal.
Havre	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d. nom'l.
	Coffee	
Overland Steamers—		
Venice		£3 2s. 6d.
Trieste		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool		£3 0s. 0d.
Havre		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 15s. 0d.
	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
China	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		s.s. Rs. 15 p. ton; ship Rs. 14½ p. ton and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Strong demand for Colaba Land, Bank of Bombay 2nd Issue, and other Spinning shares.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	759
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	245
8,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,170
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250
40,000	281	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	170
75,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India	109
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	492

RAILWAY COMPANIES

.....	£20	318-3-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	225
.....	£20	109-1-5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43-10-7	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	199-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	215

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co	1,515
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	110
750	2,000	2,000	31p.a.	Mazagon Land	910
6,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	550

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.c.	Albert Mills Co	1,900
600	1,250	all	50p.a	Alexandra Spinning	1,330
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,620
300	2,000	500		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	825
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,090
800	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	230
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	1,490
110	2,000	all	200p.c.	Great Eastern	2,125
750	1,000	all	...	Jowraj Bullo Mills	995
2,500	1,000	all	140p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,135
10	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,090
600	2,500	all	150p.c.	Oriental	3,125
480	1,500	2,400	216p.c.	Royal	2,100
350	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,180

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,500
200	2,000	1,400	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
100	5 0	all	10 p.ct.	Albert king Co	550
250	8,000	250	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	260
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.c.	Apollo Press Co	6,700
200	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co	1,450
200	5 0	all	50 p.c.	Do New	385
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	800
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,000	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co	5,900
350	2,000	all	250p.c.	East India Press Co	2,800 nl.
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co	6,400
300	3,000	1,800	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	625
200	1,000	all	200 p.c.	Freuel Press Co	725
200	6,000	6,000	228 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co	2,150
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	825
200	400	350	62½ p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	662½
120	2,500	all	250 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	2,150
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co	400
400	850	750	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co	450
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,140
225	2,000	1,000	250 p.c.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market remains in the same position without any change in prices. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

1,000	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds. 7	lbs. at Rs. 4	13 0
500	,,	,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 6	,, at ,, 4	4 0
503	,,	,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 6	at ,, 4	3 0
4,800	pairs	,, Dhoties	44 ,, 10 ,,	at ,, 1	8 0
1,500	,,	,, ,,	44 ,, 10 ,,	at ,, 1	8 3
2,100	,,	,, ,,	44 ,, 10 ,,	at ,, 1	8 6
3,000	,,	,, ,,	44 ,, 10 ,,	at ,, 1	14 0
3,000	,,	,, ,,	44 ,, 10 ,,	at ,, 2	2 0
4,500	,,	,, ,,	50 ,, 10 ,,	at ,, 2	6 0

COTTON.

Owing to the declining tendency of the home market the market here has been extremely dull, and a decline of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy has taken place. The following are our closing quotations :—

New Oomrawutee		at Rs. 195	to Rs. 199
,, Akote		at ,, 195	to ,, 208
,, Broach M.G.		at ,, 210	to ,, 225
,, Hingunghaut		at ,, 218	to ,, 222
,, Mowa and Bhownuggur		at ,, 192	to ,, 197
,, Sawgiunee		at ,, 208	to ,, 210
,, Compta and Vingorla		at ,, 168	to ,, 172

The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

250	candies	New Dhollera & Bhow. 15 days	at Rs.	190
250	,,	,, ,,	,, at ,,	190
500	,,	,, ,,	,, at ,,	190
50	,,	Bhownuggur Ready	at ,,	195
150	,,	Dhollera W. S.	at ,,	185
100	,,	,, ,,	at ,,	189
25	,,	,, ,,	at ,,	190
25	,,	Mowa ,,	at ,,	197
75	,,	,, & Bhow. ,,	at ,,	195 to 196
50	,,	Broach M.G. ,,	at ,,	223
100	,,	,, ,,	at ,,	210
50	,,	,, ,,	at ,,	210
50	,,	Bhoree ,,	at ,,	184
150	,,	Kurunjo ,,	at ,,	188
125	,,	Veri wul ,,	at ,,	165
50	,,	,, ,,	at ,,	165
25	,,	Cutch ,,	at ,,	175

CALCUTTA.—5TH MAY.

The following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities :—

4-per cents., at Rs. 103-2 and 103-4, and small sums at Rs. 103-6 to 103-8.

4½ per cents., of 1872, at Rs. 105-0 and 105-2.

5½ per cents., at Rs. 111-0 and 111-2.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Rustom(s)	Jardain	Goa, May 5.

DEPARTURE.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Punjaub (s)	Sanders	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer China, to Australia.

Steamer Mecca, to Hongkong via Kurrachee.

Steamer Rustom, to Coast and Gon.

Steamer Buckingham, to Odessa via Carwar.

Ship Gardner, Colley, ta Liverpool.

DAILY IMPORTS.—9TH MAY.

FROM LONDON.

Xantho, s, 1 case old tom, M. E. Bajonjee ; 2 cases brandy, Pochjee Framjee and Co. ; 4 hogsheads stout, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Ægean, s, 10 cases brandy, Bounevielle and Sibille.

Saladin, s, 10 cases brandy, Bounevialle and Sibille.

Mecca, s, 25 cases papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; 4 bales paper, Hajee Esmail Jaffa Sons and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Suzanne, 107 cases brandy, Byramjee Pestonjee Kapadia ; 100 cases brandy, Shapoorjee Rustomjee ; 100 cases liquors M. E. Bejonjee ; 95 boxes curacao and 40 boxes liqueurs, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons ; 50 boxes brandy, Ardaseer Jamsetjee.

FROM GENOA.

Persia, 10 cases brandy, Bounevialle and Sibille.

DAILY EXPORTS.—8TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tythonus, 160 bales cotton, H. Dods and Co. ; 63 bales cotton, H. Lillubhur ; 87 bales cotton, C. Ebram.

Walls Castle, 180 bales cotton, R. King and Co. ; 50 bales cotton, K. Nixon and Co. ; 50 bales cotton, J. Sewjee.

Peacemaker, 125 bales cotton, C. Pittamber ; 50 bales cotton, K. Hurridass and Co. ; 200 bales cotton, D. Hormusjee Cama and Co. ; 100 bales cotton, J. Lalljee.

Macedon, 66 bales cotton, D. G. Hoossen and Co. ; 500 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co.

Ashgrove, 105 bales cotton, H. Roognath ; 1,080 bags linseed and 65 bags rapeseed, W. Nicol and Co. ; 124 bales cotton, R. Martin and Co. ; 55 bales cotton, K. Hurmookroy ; 133 bales cotton, G. Jaigopaldass ; 500 bags linseed, W. and A. Graham and Co. ; 64 bales cotton, N. Shobaram.

Killarney, s, 14 bales hides, F. Scott and Co. ; 400 bundles linseed, E. Rugub ; 50 bales wool, V. Kursondass ; 6 bales hides and skins, H. Rogers ; 86 bales cotton, H. Tribhowandass ; 60 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co. ; 385 bags linseed, R. Martin and Co. ; 500 bundles linseed, H. D. Fisher and Co.

Orchis, s, 278 bags wheat, S. Tyebjee and Co. ; 18 bales hides, A. Riebe and Co. ; 200 bags wheat, M. Hurry ; 100 bales cotton, B. Ambaidass.

Potomac, s, 25 bales wool, M. Walljee ; 3,400 bundles coir yarn, M. Mooljee ; 62 bales cotton, N. Curson ; 2 bales wool, P. Luckmidass ; 100 bales cotton, R. Vurjeevandass ; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co. ; 25 bales wool, R. Raychund ; 18 bales wool and 22 bales cotton, B. Geerdhur ; 7 bales cotton, W. and I. Graham and Co.

Bellona, s, 400 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co.

Xantho, s, 90 bales wool, T. Enderjee ; 55 bales cotton, N. Premchund ; 250 bags saltpetre, G. Poorsomull ; 126 bales hemp, S. Narronjee ; 50 bales cotton S. L. Macnagten ; 50 bales cotton, C. Pranjeevandass ; 38 bales wool, L. Mugjee ; 50 bales cotton, K. Nixon & Co.

Strathclyde, s, 1,300 bales cotton, R. Brothers.

Indus, s, 40 bales wool, B. Canjee.

FOR LONDON.

Indus, s, 5 bundles and 210 pieces E. teeth, C. Ebram ; 1 bundle and 165 pieces E. teeth, J. Damodar ; 85 packages coffee, N. Khuttow ; 21 cases shells, S. Mooladcena ; 135 cases olibanum M. Jewraj ; 16 cases cardamom, A. Tsit ; 219 pieces E. teeth, H. Thaver & Co ; 51 cases M. of P. shells, P. Vizbookundass.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gladys, s, 100 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co. ; 88 cases coffee, V. Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Gladys, s, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Calypso, s, 64 bags dry ginger, S. H. Bagdadee.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Hoppet, 337 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Indus, s, 2 cases indigo, W. Chandabhoy.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—9TH MAY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 9 h May, 11-38 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 37 minutes.

Via Turkey, 8th May, 2-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 15 hours 20 minutes.

Via Suez, 9th May, 12 noon, Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 5 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 9th May, 4-16 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 39 minutes.

Via Turkey, 8th May, 12-7 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 19 hours.

Via Suez, 9th May, 10-45 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 7 minutes.

Latest date from America.

Via Russia, 8th May, 11-28 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 h urs 43 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 9th May, 11 A.M. Time in transit, 4 hours 45 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 9th May, 3-20 P.M. Time in transit, 6 hours 30 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 8th to 8 P.M. of the 9th May is as follows :—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	1 42	0 1
,, Galle	1 59	0 56
,, Kurrachee	1 28	0 13
,, Madras	0 27	0 15

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 9th May, 10-30 P.M.—Weather clear, wind south, thermometer 86.

CARWAR, 9th May, 5-40 P.M.—Weather fine, wind westerly, thermometer 85, barometer 29-90.

TUTICORIN, 9th May, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind south-east, thermometer 86, barometer 29-90.

VISCOSILA, 9th May, 6 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 89.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 9th May, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 9th May, 1-35 P.M. ; via Turkey, 8th May, 2-50 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 9th May, 1-13 P.M. ; via Turkey, 8th May, 12-7 P.M. Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Pera ; Persian line right to London.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 8.

Morgan, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Dalhousie.

Grant, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, on leave, from Jullunder.

Thompson, Lieutenant, 11th Bengal Regiment, on leave, from Subathoo.

Elliston, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Cuttack.

Brown, Lieutenant-Colonel, 35th Bengal Regiment, on leave, from Cawnpore.

Williams, Surgeon Major, 40th Bengal Regiment N. I., on leave, from Ferozpore.

Gadsden, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Secundrabad.

Holmes, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from —.

MAY 9.

Boudier, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, to appear before a medical board, from Raipur.

DEPARTURE.—MAY 9.

Spring, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Hydrabad.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Arrival packet.
United Kingdom	May 12	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 16	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 23	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	,, 19	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	,, 18	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	,, 12	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 12	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M. during the fair Season, and on Fridays, at 5-30 P.M., commencing with the mail of the 24th May, during the monson.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each etter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Fort Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is altered as follows, with effect from the 1st April 1873 :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz.	Revised Rates per ½ oz.
	Annas Pies.	Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Syria	9 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873 :—

	At P.M.		At 5½ P.M.
Monday	May 12	Friday	May 30
,,	,, 19	,,	June 6
,,	,, 26	,,	,, 13

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 4-30 P.M.	At 4-30 P.M.
Tuesday May 19	,, 16
Monday June 2	,, 30

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 4-30 P.M.	At 4-30 P.M.
Saturday May 18	Saturday June 23

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days. The Postage for a ½ oz. letter to the Australian Colonies 8 as. 8 pies.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

The subjoined time table, shows the dates of departure of mails or Mauritius and Reunion for the first half of 1873 :—

REGULAR MAILS.	SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.
Monday May 12	Monday May 19
,, June 6	,, June 13

MAILS FOR ZANZIBAR.

The following table of the steam packet service between Aden and Zanzibar, and *vice versa*, is published for general information. the service will be a monthly one in connection with mail steamers from England :—

Leave Bombay.	Arrive Aden.	Leave Aden.	Arrive Zanzibar.
May 12. ...	May 20.	May 23. ...	June 4.
Leave Zanzibar.	Arrive Aden.	Leave Aden.	Arrive Bombay.
May 10. ...	May 19.	May 22. ...	May 30.
June 7. ...	June 16.	June 19. ...	June 27.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf will leave as under :—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE.

Friday ..... May 28

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Friday ..... May 23

Registered and Ordinary letters, as well as books and sample packets, and parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the steamer.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 17th February and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Mummar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaun ; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency ; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day ; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8-30 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all places on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway ; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency a 8-30 A.M. ; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M. ; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 12 noon. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 7 o'clock at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas ; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1 ; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)		Rs.	42 0 0
Half Year	*ditto*	,,	24 0 0
Three Months	*ditto*	,,	14 0 0
One Month	*ditto*	,,	5 0 0
One Week	*ditto*	,,	1 8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes* ; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports ; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India ; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.

Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10 0 0
Per Copy	,,	0 4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN,

OF HOLLAND, AND 42 BURTON CRESCENT,

LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public of Bombay and its vicinity that the great success which has attended his former visit to Bombay, has induced him to stay for a limited time in Bombay, previous to his departure for Europe. Mr. Menist has had the honour to him-elf an Indian as well as a European reputation, and, as usual in such cases, it is only the fairly-earned reward of real merit. Hundreds of testimonials from all classes, in all parts of the world, attest the benefit that has resulted from the use of his Spectacles. Mr. Menist has devoted a lifetime to the study in suiting the eyesight by mechanical means. He can confidently state that his optical instruments are superior to those of any other makers in the world. Common and inferior goods may be had for half the price, but reflection will convince every one that when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the expense of their sights the economy is a very doubtful one. Every detail is carefully studied in Menist's Spectacles. It is not enough to have the best pebbles that can be procured, cut in strict accordance with the latest discoveries of science, and suited with the greatest nicety to the ever-varying convexity and concavity of the organ, if those pebbles are not worn in a properly-made frame, and thus secured in a proper position and at a proper distance from the eye. Again, if the frames are not made of suitable materials and properly tempered, the joints perfectly fitted, and so on, they soon get out of order, and a displacement of the pebbles, which entirely alters their focal power. Menist makes his frames of gold and silver only, steel being quite unsuitable for the purpose, especially in this country, where it soon becomes rusty and loses its shape, so failing to do justice to the pebbles ; and his object is to secure, as nearly as possible, perfection, and not cheapness.

For the guidance of those who are using pebbles, Mr. Menist begs to state that when the pebbles are cut against the grain they injure the eye ; and that such a defect can be discovered only by practical opticians. Also, if not polished on a scientific principle they are equally injurious ; accordingly, as Mr. Menist's lenses have been manufactured on principle peculiarly his own, he is prepared to warrant their efficacy.

MENIST'S

12 LENS RACE, FIELD, AND OPERA GLASSES, OF SMALL SIZE FOR THE POCKET.

Menist's Aneroid Barometer, the size of a watch in silver mounting, can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Rs. 80, with a book which contains Airey's Tables and Testimonials of several scientific Gentlemen.

Mr. M. may be consulted at his Agent's Establishment,

Messrs. T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & CO.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

P. S.—India Agents for the sale of Mr. Menist's Spectacles—Messrs. ORR and SONS, Madras ; Messrs. MAPLEY & Co., Calcutta ; Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE & Co., Secunderabad, Deccan.

NOTICE.—A DEPUTATION having WAITED on HIS EXCELLENCY SIR BARTLE FRERE, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., His Excellency has kindly consented to MEET any GENTLEMEN who may be desirous of seeing him previous to his embarkation for Europe, at Mazagon Castle, on MONDAY, the 12th instant.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy has the honour to invite the friends and admirers of His Excellency at 3 P.M. on that day.

Mazagon Castle, 9th May 1873

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

JACKSON—April 14th, at 32, Berkeley Avenue, Dublin, Ireland, George William Jackson, late first class Inspector, Bombay Police Force, from a wound received while in the execution of his duties, aged 38 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FRANCES—May 5th, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. C. E. Frances, Royal Victoria Hotel, of a daughter still-born.

LACKERSTEEN—May 5th, at No. 36, Mangoe Lane, the wife of B. J. Lackersteen, Esq., of a son.

SCHMIDT—May 5th, at Ootacamund, the wife of Mr. W. E. Schmidt, of a son.

SMYLY—May 3rd, at Jhelum, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Beresford Smyly, of a daughter.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1873.

SIR BARTLE FRERE embarks on Monday for England. It had been his intention to meet the Viceroy at Simla, but

THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

WITH reference to the painful rumour about the death in the Holy Land of a gentleman who was well known in Bombay as an official liquidator, I find now that there is no reason for believing that he did not die a natural death. He was attended by two British clergymen, who telegraphed the news of his decease to his wife in Scotland; and it was from this source that the same news reached his friends in Bombay.

WHEN Englishman only half understand what natives say to them, a negative is a pretty safe reply. However, a correspondent who evidently does not think so sends me the following "fact:"—

Scene—A Bank—Mr. Eagle Chop, a gentleman who had evidently been taught to be cautious, sitting at a table. Enter Native—How much rate for tree months bill?
Mr. Eagle Chop—(thinking he was being "pumped") Nai, nai.

N.B.—We are glad to hear that a kind friend who was present put matters right.

"CUSTODES QUIS CUSTODIET?" The recent murder story from Madras, whilst pointing to the hackneyed moral of the circumventor circumvented, gives occasion for the reflection above quoted from Horace. If the police are set to watch us, who's to watch the police? The poor benighted Banian in the hopes of being perfectly safe goes to pass a night at the police thannah and finds himself in a den of thieves and cut throats. By the merest luck he escapes, and the rascally jemadar falls a victim to his own snare. But what if he had'nt? who would have given any account of the missing Banian?

BOMBAY has now a magnificent organ in her Town Hall, thanks to the generosity of Sir Albert Sassoon; and the question is, having got it, what are we to do with it? Is it to remain there for sparrows to build nests in, or are the citizens to enjoy it? We have several talented amateurs, and cannot they arrange to give weekly or fortnightly performances, say, promenade concerts, at which the rate of admission should be so low that every one could attend. A day might also be set apart for the education of natives in the beauties and grandeur of the noble instrument; and a small fund might be created to pay tomtom and saranga-wallahs to play after the organ in order that the educator may point out contrasts in favour of Western music.

I HEAR that the natives of Nowsaree have just been thrown into great tribulation. The Banians gave a grand dinner—after the native style of "grand dinner," of course—at which none but the orthodox in caste were to be present. But somehow, when the food had been well disposed of, and the rice especially frightened by the attack of a thousand fingers, a lady in the company attracted attention by the noise she was making. My lady was found to be in that position ascribed by Burns to a rather jovial heroine of his among the "Jolly Beggars"—

"Partly wi' love o'ercome sae sair,
And partly she was drunk."

Worse than that she was found to be a Dher by caste. Of course the black sheep was turned out, but the Banians have all been compelled to perform the usual very nasty penance for partaking of food in such low company.

A SCEPTIC about the pureness of mind of the Back Bay priests sends me the following verses:—

Tell me not my dear R-mchunder
That the fish are ill at ease;
'Tis the gosseins that do hunger
For the people's bright rupees.

It's a fiction, let me tell thee,
That a spirit fish possess;
For th ruin that comes on me,
Cause'd is by myself I guess.

Is it wisdom, or rank folly—
Yet such men we find there be,—
Who believe it—seein't it fully!—
Evils are removed by Ghee.

Gossein's Shasindees may remind thee,
That they do not ever shave;
And their yellow ochr'd body,
They with water never lave.

Cast and humbug in all places
Reign. Be careful you're not sold;
For the gossein's holy wish is
To be master of your gold.

THE *Indian Statesman* has been delivering a series of sermons in its Sunday issue, under the heading "Eternal Torments." The writer propounds an entirely new and original doctrine, that wicked people, instead of undergoing eternal torments, are to lose existence altogether in futurity, and he apparently thinks it would be highly deterrent to men of sin, if they could be brought to believe him. A French legislator once remarked that, in the affairs of men, an excess of evil is very often the source of good The promulgation of the above pernicious doctrine is an instance of the truth of that remark, seeing that it attracted the attention of the Bishop of Bombay and elicited from him last Sunday one of the best and certainly most fervent discourses which his congregation have listened to for a long time. I hope for the future he will continue without stimulant to mingle fervour and practical teaching with his eloquence.

A FRIEND of mine, who has ever an ear open to tattle, was at the Apollo Bunder the other day, when he observed three gentlemen sit down to tiffin and overheard the following conversation:—

"Mr. Day," said the roundfaced, beaming gentleman, assuming a seriousness which evidently was not natural to him. "The public owe you an amount of gratitude which cannot be estimated. By your satisfactorily proving that men need not have the fear of eternal punishment before their eyes, you have relieved thousands of an enormous load of anxiety.

"My dear, Mr. Admi," said Mr. Day, "you make me happy."

The third person struck in and said—"I agree with Mr. Admi. You, Mr. Day, have applied a soothing syrup to many a troubled spirit, and those whose conscience used to ache when they looked upon integrity, honesty, and sincere Christianity, and then thought of the future, now regard you as their best friend on earth."

"I am not a vain man, although I think I am more often correct in what I say or write than any other man living," said Mr. Day; "but I assure you that the statements of you two gentlemen are most cheering to me and creditable to yourselves; and to prove the truth of what you have just said, I may tell you that *no one has received more comfort from the doctrine I uphold than myself.*

THE event of the day just now and one which does not appear to give universal satisfaction, is the appointment of the new Law Reporter. It is a post of some importance, and certainly requires a good trained hand for it. Mr. Jackson, the lucky son of a "talented father," steps into the place without the ghost of a trial that he is in any way qualified for it. One of two inferences must be made from these facts, either that Mr. Jackson is possessed of transcendental talents which require no trial; or that Law reporting (in Bombay at least) is a matter of little or no difficulty and any neophyte is good enough for it. Possibly the Chief Justice took this latter view of the case. Thinking that—

Good Reports from no condition rise
In written Judgments *all* reporting lies.

That being so, Mr. Jackson will have an easy time of it, and the reports will jog on as well as ever they did under Mr. Farran himself. It may be added that Mr. Jackson, whilst acting Reporter, will only draw a salary of Rs. 350, besides having an office, &c., and not Rs. 1,000 as laid down in the *Indian Statesman*.

WITH the advent of our beautiful Indian summer the people are running away home as fast as they can. Every mail steamer goes loaded with passengers. The P. and O. are beating everything off the Canal line, and the only reasons why that company does not supply the passengers with a Band are that the spirits of the homeward-bounders are already much too good to bear a Band, without danger, and that the vessels will sink below Mr. Plimsoll's safe-water line. Whole families are going away from India by each steamer; already it is difficult to find a Wilson family anywhere, and we hear that it is in contemplation by the Smith's to charter one of Captain Henry's steamers all to themselves. We anticipate a difficulty in getting the whole family together as they are pretty extensively dispersed over India. They are up amongst the tea in the North, the sugar and indigo in the East, the cotton and hides in the West, and the coffee and salt fish in the South: the difficulty is to say where they are not. But they are a fine lot of fellows undoubtedly, and cannot be spared for more than six months. Two hundred Smiths entering Southampton in one P. and O. Boat will bring down the Directors in a body to welcome the representatives of England's greatness.

THE other morning, says, "Golfer," I was out on the Maidan having my usual round, and a curious circumstance occurred. When I was "putting" into the first hole, I happened to look into it previous to drawing out the flag. To my surprise I found a large rat curled round the stick, with his back pressed tightly against the walls of the hole. He was as much astonished as I was, judging by the lustre in his little black beads of eyes, and did not stir for a second or two. I might have been inclined to spare him, remembering what a good example the Immortal Robbie had set in a slightly similar case, when he disturbed a mouse and apologised in some very feeling verses; but Cleek, who was with me, was not so sentimental, and thrusting the butt-end of his club into the hole, he tickled up the "rotton," who at once bolted, but was laid low by the valiant Cleek before he got many yards away. I asked Cleek why he didn't let the poor beggar escape; did he not remember Burns' generous conduct to the

"Wee, sleekit, cowrin' tim'rous beastie"

that he assured need not "start away sae hasty," since he

"Wad be laith to rin and chase thee
Wi' murdrin' pattle?"

But Cleek, who is very Scotch, at once replied, "I wadna hae tiched the rat if it had been a Scotch ane, but bein' a native ane I hadna' ony patriotic motive to tempt me to spare it. Now, then, you lead aff for the next hole, and watch thae stanes in the road."

I SEE that Mr. Allardice has returned to literary duties in India. Should he be content to be the Mr. Allardice of yore and to be filled with no ambition to rival, or even equal Mr. Knight, I doubt not that he will still make many friends, and be credited very generally with possessing a good taste and common sense. I am sure the whole Indian press will hold out the right hand of fellowship to Mr. Allardice, whose ability in the past is an earnest of admirable writings to come. Despite Mr. Knight's peculiar tactics, he has fought many a stout battle, and his energy and cleverness are recognised by his greatest enemies. For a number of years his name has been associated with the name of Bombay, where he has acquired both repute and notoriety; and I would ask, whether the Bombay public will not forget Mr. Knight's mistakes, and come forward with a testimonial in token of their appreciation of his genius. I confess that before our well known friend leaves us, I should once more like to see him on his legs at a public dinner, thrice slaying the slain and fighting his battles over again. It will scarcely be decent if we allow Robert Knight, Indian Statesman and Economist in one, to leave us for Bengal, where under the Lieutenant Governor and amid the discomforts of a less cool place than Bombay, his fate may be of the direst and most melancholy description.

WHEN Sir Bartle Frere arrived in Bombay he was smiled on by every body, the amiability of the man evidently being all in all, and the result of his mission nothing; but since the announcement that he is to go home by the first mail, a great change seems to me to have come to pass, inasmuch as people now talk openly of his failure—for already they talk of his diplomacy with the East African Sultan as a "failure"—and sink entirely the recollection of that great amiability, with the possession of which he was at first so universally credited. Some people admired his speech to the Bunnias; many now think it was limp and tedious, and ought to have had a firmer, more straight-forward, and manly tone about it, considering the blunted feelings of those whom he was speaking at: some thought it was only natural, that he should come to Bombay and Mahableshwur after being away from them so long; but now there are a few who growl, that Mahableshwar at any rate has nothing to do with slavery in Africa, and therefore it is only right that he should be ordered home to report at once to the British Government on the failure or the contrary of his mission instead of basking here in the sun of old friendships and native adulation. A letter signed "Coddling," which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* the other day, contains the spirit of those remarks about Sir Bartle which I have hinted at. Poor Sir Bartle! Now must he learn that "Nothing succeeds like success."

PREVIOUSLY I did not care a rap whether or not another association were born to oppose the Bombay Association; but after reading an abstract of the proceedings at the fifth annual general meeting of this body, which appeared in the *Times of India* on Monday, I think that the Western India Association is as superfluous as a fifth wheel to a cart. Who got the non-agricultural cess suspended first, and then withdrawn? The Bombay Association. Who got the income tax abolished? The Bombay Association. Who put a stop to the increase of local taxation? The Bombay Association. Why is the new Municipal Act not put in force yet? Because the Government of Bombay are regretting that the views of the Bombay Association are not incorporated in its clauses. Any association which can do all this need fear no earthly opposition; and in opposing it the Western India Association is simply knocking its head against a wall. I am not sure that it would not be cheaper for the Indian Empire if Lord Northbrook and Sir Philip Wodehouse gave place at once to the Hon. Mr. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, the President of this Bombay Association which settles mighty questions so easily and effectually. It would save a great deal of circumlocution if this were the case, because imperial matters might be settled off-hand by the Bombay Association instead of the bother having to be taken of waiting on the decision either of Viceroy or Governor. However, I think that it is the *Times of India's* report which is at fault and not the Bombay Association, which doubtless has assisted greatly in bringing about those results which it is now entirely credited with by that journal.

PUBLIC attention has lately been attracted to the functions of Purdasees. As the *Bombay Gazette* explained a short time ago, *apropos* of the figure which some of these gentlemen cut in the disgraceful riot at the Towers of Silence, Purdasees are the hired bullies of native society. People who are themselves devoid of pluck and strength can for a price have their houses jealously guarded, their wives watched, or their real or supposed enemies waylaid and maltreated by Purdasees, who, while by chance they may be useful, are generally instruments of oppression and tyranny at the beck of the bright rupee. It is pleasant sometimes to hear of the "engineer hoist by his own petard," by which I mean that it is not disagreeable to hear of natives crying out against Purdasees giving them sound drubbings occasionally. The mandirs of the Guzerat Maharajahs are daily visited by thousands of devotees of both sexes. The entrances of the temples are very small, but as it would be costly to enlarge them the Maharajahs have determined upon an effectual way of diminishing the pressure and overcrowding which take place among the worshippers. Purdasees armed with whips stand at the doors and lay about them to keep the people back. They are merciless, and use the thong indiscriminately upon man or woman, child or adult; while sometimes, if they catch sight of an individual whom they hate, him they lay into with a vengeance. It is said that people have been maimed for life by the Purdasee logic of the Maharajahs; and the Guzeratees are now crying out for the police to protect them, when they have occasion to visit their mandirs. Happy Maharajahs that can treat their congregations so delightfully free and easy! The only English parallel to such conduct that I can imagine would be the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon employing Tom King and the Ribston Chicken to pummel the noses of crowders of the doorways of the Tabernacle on a Sunday.

LUNGS for the Native Town is one of the desiderata of the day, and I would ask where is there so good a spot for their construction as the large piece of land now occupied by the mostoffensive institution in Bombay, to wit, the Pinjrapole? This sink of filth is said to be as wealthy as it is filthy, and in some proportion to its wealth may be supposed to be powerful. It holds its land doubtless on good tenure, but it can without doubt be ousted; and while the institution need be made to suffer no wrong or hardship, and its aims no deterioration, the public may be made large gainers by its removal. The headquarters of this institution are already, and have been for many years,—perhaps since the thing was first founded—at Chimboor. Let the branch go there also, or any where else it chooses—that is, of course, if Government consent—out of the island. The Health Officer must be in a position to say that the congregation of nastinesses at the Pinjrapole is a nuisance such as the law provides for the removal of. Let it be removed. It is a scandal. Let the institution have a small receiving house and yard on the Flats, somewhere between the Race-course and the hay-stacks, in which they may keep animals not more than three days before transmission to Chimboor under penalty. In the monsoon the present place is a vast enclosure of filth, and this together with diseased animals must be a source of malaria. It is at all times the most offensive place one can visit in Bombay. Some years ago the Municipal authorities came down on the Pinjrapole authorities for a tax on upwards of two hundred horses that were huddled up within the walls of the Pinjrapole. The latter (not the horses) appealed to the Court of Petty Sessions, which ruled against them in spite of Mr. Barrister White and others learned in the law. The Court, at whose head was Mr. William Crawford, barrister-at-law, allowed a case to be taken for the opinion of the High Court, where it also went against the Pinjrapole, and the horses were moved out at once to Chimboor. These facts are very suggestive. Should any insurmountable difficulty present itself to the removal of the monster nuisance, which can hardly be, with the law as it is, let a tax be levied on dogs and other animals as under. Horses are already liable, and the Pinjrapole is doubtless looked after as before. The new Municipal Act is not yet in force and will probably go through some further revision, if it be not at this moment under the process. On each dog for a year or any portion of a year, one rupee; on each dog diseased or wounded for a year or any portion of a year, five rupees; on each bull, cow, ox, sheep, goat in a wounded or diseased state for a year or any portion of a year, ten rupees. However, let the fine large site occupied by the vilest thing in Bombay be converted into lungs for the benefit of the poor crowded-up natives.

THE following lines by Mr. J. Brunton Stephens are extracted from "The Australasian" and will apply admirably to what can be seen daily in Bombay:—

TO A "PICCANINNY."

Lo, by the "humpy" door, as mockless Venus!
Unblushing bronze, she shrinks not, having seen us,
Though there is nought but short couch-grass between us!

She hath no polonaise, no Dolly Varden;
Yet turns she not away, nor asketh pardon;
Fact is, she doesn't care a copper "forden."

Ah yet, her age her reputation spareth;
At three years old pert Venus little careth,
She puts her hand upon her hip and stareth;

All unabashed, unhaberdashed, unheeding,
No Medicean, charmingly receding,
But quite unconscious of improper breeding.

'Tis well; it smacks of Eden ere came sin in,
Or any rag of consciousness or linen,
Or anything that one could stick a pin in.

Could boundaries be neater? posture meeter?
Could bronze antique or terra cotta beat her?
Saw ever artist anything completer?

A shade protuberant, beyond contesting
Where this day's 'possum is just now digesting,
But otherwise, all over interesting;

Trim without trimming, furbelow, or bow on;
Was ever sable skin with such a glow on?
So darkly soft, so softly sleek, and—so on?

Did ever fingers scratch a head so woolly?
Took ever child the outer world so coolly,
Though Fahrenheit's at ninety-seven fully?

Was ever known so dark, so bright an iris,
Where sleep of light, but never play of fire is—
Where not a soupçon of a wild desire is?

Oh, swarthy statuette! hast thou no notion
That life is fire and war and wild commotion?
A burning bush, a chafed and raging ocean?

Hast thou no questioning of what's before thee?
Of who shall envy thee, or who adore thee?
Or whose the jealous weapon that shall score thee?

Nay, my black tulip, I congratulate thee,
Thou canst not guess the troubles that await thee,
Nor carest who shall love or who shall hate thee:

Recking as little of the human passions
As of the very latest Paris fashions,
And soaring not beyond thy daily rations?

Die young, for mercy's sake! If thou grow older,
Thou shalt grow lean at calf and sharp at shoulder,
And daily greedier and daily bolder.

A pipe between thy savage grinders thrusting,
For rum and everlasting 'baccy lusting,
And altogether filthy and disgusting.

Just such another as the dam that bore thee—
That haggard Sycorax now bending o'er thee!
Die young, my sable pippin, I implore thee!

Why shouldest thou live to know deterioration?
To walk, a spectre of emaciation?
To grow, like that, all over corrugation?

A trifle miscellaneous like her, too,
An object not "de luxe" and not "de vertu"—
A being odious even to refer to?

Her childhood, too, like thine, was soft and tender;
Her womanhood hath nought to recommend her;
At thirty she is not of any gender.

Oh, dusky fondling, let the warning teach thee
Through muddiest brain-pulp may the lesson reach thee!
Oh, die of something fatal, I beseech thee!

While yet thou wear'st the crown of morning graces,
While yet the touch of dawn upon thy face is—
Back, little nigger, to the night's embraces!

Hope nought: each year some new defect discloses,
As sure as o'er thy mouth thy little nose is.
Thy only hope is in metempsychosis.

She grins. She heedeth not advice or warning,
Alike philosophy and triplets scorning.
Adieu, then. Fare thee well. Ta-ta. Good morning.

RAJPOOTANA NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JEYPORE, 6TH MAY.

THIS model state of Rajpootana pursues the even tenor of its way, shewing a bright example to its nearly as well-to-do neighbours. Not one of these, however, appears disposed to follow suit in starting-like measures that clothe Jeypore amongst the Rajpoot states with a special utilitarianism, and which sets the ball of progress rolling, till I trust a standard may be reached, that will shower to the dwellers around nothing but blessings so far as individual will can bestow them. I have, for some time, interested myself in Rajpootana affairs generally, and concerning any thing, that relates to this wide and generally sparsely populated tract of India, so peculiar in its past historical associations in connection with Ind, this land of strange romance; to the manners and customs of its wild and warlike race; to its strange isolation from the record of great events in British Indian history, save one solitary exception, but the exclusiveness of which will soon give way to that greatest of all levelling communism—the railway. Tod's two volumes on Rajasthan, published in, I think the third decade of this century, present no real interest to the ordinary English reader. The distance is too remote to give any enchantment to the view. Yet taken as a whole, these bulky quartos, there is no work of a kindred character that so minutely and graphically describes the antecedents of a country and its people hitherto, so little known out of its own immediate orbit, and which are so impressibly detailed by its able and enthusiastic analyst.

The base from which I now start in connection with Jeypore matters has its foundation in that perceptive friendship which sprang up between the late Earl Mayo and His Highness, the Maharajah of Jeypore. Thought cannot be weighed. Happily it is so. Whatever argument this may clinch, as to the immortality of the soul, we, reflective souls, are at last reduced to the material to vivify our thoughts, and this is generally the only impress that the spirit of friendship leaves behind—some result of action. The cordial intimacy just alluded to is of so durable a kind that the death-day of his friend is one of annual mourning to the survivor, and he is not alone in his grief. for on the anniversary of his cruel murder, business is suspended in the Capital. I do not remember to have read or heard of a like tribute in India, so gracefully rendered by one to another member of a distinct nationality. A loss of the friend, however, frequently changes the purpose of the individual. The magnificent hospital here, the foundation stone of which was laid in the midst of a very imposing masonic ceremony by the late Viceroy, is to be diverted from its original purpose and converted into a Town Hall. An object, devoted to charity should, on very substantial grounds, accomplish the ends for which it was originally instituted. But, as at Jeypore, where there is no ample room for the works of the good Samaritan, which have not otherwise been abundantly provided for, it is perhaps as well that æsthetics should take paramount away, when there is no immediate need for what would otherwise be the holier gift. After all, it is only the sick that require the physician, and the doctor at a bed side is a welcome, if not an agreeable, companion. The Town Hall, which will include a Museum and a library, may accomplish a more general well-spread good and tend more to the common benefit, whereas the hospital, a master-piece of architecture, might probably lie by doing nothing, or have its sphere of usefulness narrowed.

The foregoing subject has drawn me on to another work in contemplation and now in progress here. When the city of Jeypore felt, some fourteen years ago, that the *tibas* or great sand hills lying to the East of it, and lying to the West of it, were absorbing all the moisture from above as well as below, the parties then in power bethought them of a water supply. A perennial stream named the Aman-i-Sha flowed from the hills which surround the old capital of Jeypore named Ambeir. The banks which bound this stream average from 40 to 60 feet Below the level of the surrounding country at a distance of from three to five miles from the city. Whoever was the Engineer in charge of the Jeypore Public Works Department at that time I cannot say. A solid masonry dam was thrown across this small river. Its height was about 70 feet, but the abutments had not been sufficiently extended into either bank. In case of flood, sufficient water escape had not been provided for. On the water shed side, the whole weight of the body of water rested against the *perpendicular* facing of the dam, the massive wall of which was sustained on the outer side of the flow by a stair like slope of really good masonry to break the fall over of the water. Had a similar slope been built on the inner side, the dead weight, of the fluid mass would have rested half way below on a line drawn across from the top of the bund. To add to its other defects, no foundation could be found 50 feet below the loose quick-sandy nature of the river bed. As might have been anticipated, when the rains came on, the water flowed down from the hills, and in time a volume of water sixty feet in height and about one hundred in breadth lay for a short while dead against the perpendicular facing, kept there by the solid mass of masonry cemented with lime, that our P. W. D. may never hope to use. From the immense pressure above and laterally the water commenced to percolate from below and round the western abutment. Gaining strength in its course, it very quickly drove far down the river one end of the dam, which has now been lying a splendid wreck for the space of fourteen years. I paid the place a visit a few days since to inspect the works now in hand, as well as to observe the progress being made on the railway bridge construction, a mile lower down. In my next letter I shall inform you upon what is now proposed, but what in my humble opinion *should* be done.

Ten wells, the whole number for the railway bridge piers, are in a fair state of progress and will be sunk about 35 feet before the commencement of the monsoons, which we do not expect before the end of June. About as much will then remain to be done. The railway embankments have been completed right through to Sambhur, the culverts the same, the bridge works are well in hand and but for that dirty piece of business anent the Belgian rails, we should have been advancing now to completion In unloading the rails on arrival at Agra many of them when thrown down broke into three pieces. I shall write an anathema some day of the Government connection with these state railways. Almost all concerned are so heavily mired, that it is difficult to pick out the cleanest. When the rails, brittle as they are, were sent out no spikes accompanied them. Messrs Glover & Co, the contractors to hasten their work offered to manufacture the spikes themselves They might do so, but they were informed by the Government in phraseology that could not be misunderstood and which would at once act as an estoppel in the hearing of any civil suit, if they did they must not look for remuneration. It was, in mockery, hinted that their application would be sent on, if they chose, to the Secretary of State for his consideration and decision. Well, further about these rails. It has been decided that they cannot be used between Agra and Bhurtpore on account of the heavy traffic, but will be *utilised* for that part of the line that runs between the latter and Ajmere, as the traffic on this portion will be comparatively light. Verily, sir, what an amount of dirty work a body corporate or official sometimes does, which would reflect disgrace on an individual. The State may be implicated in, or connive at, a swindle whilst the ordinary sinner is looked upon with pious horror, and expiates what is called his crime within a mural retreat. I am fast approaching that goal of the ideal concerning *all* things sublunary, that *whatever is is right*, from Cain, who committed the first murder, to the Millennium, (whenever that beatific condition of man may be realised.)

The vicinity of Jeypore has been for sometime the resort of panthers and tigers. Two of the former were shot *by special permission* last month. They had for a long time been infesting the main road about the Post and Telegraph offices—probably in search of monkeys, perhaps also of babies and puppy dogs; but to the disquiet of all the residents around. With regard to the latter, two of them have for a long while taken up their habitation on a hill that bounds the north-east angle of the city, over-looking the main road that leads through a gorge to the plains below. These tigers are both of them man-eaters and live upon the peasantry around them. I hope you dont think I joke. They are preserved, that is protected, against the proclivities of ordinary sportsmen, under very heavy penalties, for great state occasions of shikar during a visit of some great swell, be he European or Native. Now were we here overburdened with a surfeit of population I might regard with a grim complacency the gratification of their daily wants by these yellow-striped sentinels after their own peculiar fashion. I have ever entertained a secret inward respect for the practical suggestions of "the ribald Priest" Swift for the utilization of surplus babydom, and for Nero's charitable functions towards his fellowcan friends, but a country in which the Malthusian theory will have no place for a century to come, it is a pity, perhaps, that no better use for the care and protection of unarmed ryots can be made than rendering them liable to become the stomachic pabulum for these striped rangers, which when once innoculated with the taste of human-flesh, prefer no other.

It is a common but erroneous idea that we Englishmen and women far away from the capital centres of civilization lead a life of ennui and dull monotony. This may be the case in a station which consists of two bungalows and a church—I refer now specially to the Punjab—one of the former being inhabited by the Assistant Commissioner, the other by his head clerk, and who constitutes the congregation in the latter on a Sunday, the service being commenced per force by the A. C. with "Dearly beloved Smith, or Jones, or Brown," or whatever name the congregation may have, and all the we's and u'ses throughout the reading subverted into *you* and *me*. But it is different in a station in which European society aggregate from thirty to fifty souls. Here during the hot-season we have our weekly reunions in the shape of readings, lectures and musical entertainments. Colonel Heynon, the Political Agent, and his lady and also Dr. DeFabeck are the leaders in this catering for the common amusement and improvement. A children's party was given by the former at his residence and in the grounds around, a short while since. There was a goodly muster of the innocents. What with croquet, ladies' rackets, the magic lantern, the music from His Highness the Maharajah's band under the able tuition of Mr Boker the German band-master, and the well spread tables for all who were invited, all came away delighted with the kindness and unaffected courtesy of the worthy host and the affability of Mrs. Heynon, who attaches herself to those around her by an amiability of manner at once winning and attractive. It is such reunions as these between the various classes of a small community, and which in Mofussil India were first inaugurated in the Punjab under Lawrence and Montgomery, that tend to soften the distinctions of place and position and give rise to kindly feelings.

Captain S. S. Jacob, of the Bombay Staff Corps, the Executive Engineer, left this last week on twelve months furlough. His *locum tenens* is Mr. Miles from Erinpoora in the Jodhpore state.

From the 2nd instant up to date, there has been a series of thunderstorms, bringing with them rain and a change in the temperature exceedingly grateful.

Our School of Arts is, I am afraid, gradually tending to decay. There are many causes and reasons that are hastening its absolute deterioration and extinction which I hope to analyse and particularise in a future communication.

BOMBAY.

FAIR.—The annual fair of Shree Ooma Maheshwur is to be held to-morrow in Cavel Street (Gaewady).

H. M. S. DALHOUSIE was hauled out of dock yesterday and pilot schooners Nos. 2 and 3 hauled in.

SUITS IN THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—During last month 2,826 new suits were filed in the Small Causes Court.

MUNICIPAL CASES.—On Thursday Mr. Nana Morojee disposed of a few municipal cases, and the fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 40.

TORTURE.—A Mussulman named Ibrahim Moosa was fined five rupees by Mr. Connon yesterday for torturing his horse in a public place.

LOCAL FUND ENGINEER AT KULLADGHEE.—We notice that it is contemplated to appoint a Local Fund Engineer for the Kulladghee collectorate.

WORKING OF THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—The annual report of the working of the Bombay Small Causes Court was forwarded to Government on Thursday.

VACATION OF THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—The annual vacation of the Small Causes Court commences from the 12th inst. and will terminate on the 3rd June following.

EDUCATION TO SONS OF NATIVE REGIMENTAL SEPOYS.—A native paper advocates the desirability of providing a good education for the children of sepoys in native regiments.

A MUNICIPAL CASE.—A man named Raghoonath Wamon was on Thursday charged before Mr. Connon with keeping a place as a depôt for wood without a licence from the Municipal Commissioner, and was fined Rs. 20.

ACCIDENT.—A Mussulman named Noor Khan Muhomed Khan, employed in the Government Dockyard, accidentally fell into the dry dock on Thursday. He was seriously injured and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE VILLAGE OF SENGAM.—A correspondent of a native contemporary states that a few days ago a house situated in the village of Sengam, Berar districts, fell, by which two young children were killed.

A NOTED THIEF.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court one Mohideen Rajoo, a noted thief, was convicted of stealing two copper utensils belonging to one Wassudew Juswuntsing, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF A CURRENCY NOTE.—John McCaffery, a seaman, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with stealing a currency note for Rs. 50, belonging to Frank Brown. He admitted the offence and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SERIOUS FALL.—On Thursday one Nagoo Shewlingoo whilst engaged putting up a scaffolding for the repair of a house, situated in No. 7, Camateepoora Street, accidentally missed his footing and fell from a height of about fifteen feet. He was much hurt and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.—On Wednesday last, considerable improvement was noticeable in the acting of the amateurs and the management of the scenic effects. It is expected a full house will again greet the amateurs to-night, when they repeat the play of "Feroze and Perichet" and the opera of "Indur Sabha."

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade bandstand this evening:—

March	Fontainbleau	Gurtner.
Polka	Magenta	Jacques.
Aria	Traviata	Verdi.
Valse	Triumphant	Brito.
Introduction	La Prison d'Edimbourg	Caraga.
Galop		Wagner.

ROBBING A CHILD.—Two Mussulmans named Ibrahim Bawa Meeya and Ismael Byrazda were yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, the first with stealing two caps from the person of a child, and the second with receiving in pledge or otherwise from a child, apparently under the age of fourteen. Both the prisoners were convicted. The first was sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory, and the second to pay a fine of fifteen rupees.

THEFT ON BOARD-SHIP.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Haruna Cuniama and Mahomed Aboo Bukur were charged, at the instance of Mr. H. E. Stebbing, fourth officer of the P. and O. steam-ship China, with stealing two small lockets and sundry foreign coins, valued at Rs. 6-1 4, belonging to Mr. Stebbing. The second man was acquitted, while the first was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—On Thursday one Sewa Waghoojee reported to the executive police that on the previous night, whilst he was asleep in the open air at the Jackeria Bunder, some person stole from his neck a gold ornament, worth Rs. 70, and another neck ornament from his sister, who was also asleep at the same place. It seems that some thirty or forty persons slept near the same place. Enquiries are being made into the matter.

THE STABBING CASE.—Dr. Blaney, Deputy Coroner held an adjourned inquest on Thursday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on view of the body of one Babajee Mahadoo, who was stabbed on Saturday last on the Nowrojee Hill by one Manick Chotoobhoy, and who subsequently died at the hospital. The jury upon the evidence returned the following verdict:—That the deceased's death was caused by a penetrating wound of the abdomen inflicted upon him by Maneck Chotoobhoy, under such circumstances that the act of Maneck Chotoobhoy was culpable homicide amounting to murder.

EDUCATIONAL.—The *Bombay Samachar*, in noting the Government resolution of the Report on Public Instruction in this Presidency for the year 1871-72, concurs in the remark made by Government, that though the number of the schools and of the students attending them is steadily increasing, yet if the number of the students is compared with that of the population of this Presidency it must be admitted that the work of public instruction has only just begun. But while making this admission very frankly, and while professing a sincere desire to see this good work greatly advanced, Government is very unwilling, the *Samachar* is greatly astonished to observe, to make any addition to the imperial grant to this humanizing department.

THE CHIEF OF SANGLI.—The *Dayan Prakash* states that on the 3rd April last Mr. Narayen Balkrishna, the late chief Chitnis to the Sangli State, presented a petition to the Chief, praying him to institute an enquiry into his late illegal imprisonment, and to punish the persons who had illegally confined him and his two servants. The petition states that though the petitioner twice applied for the enquiry, no reply has been given him, and he prays that an answer may be vouchsafed to him within a week from the date of the petition; and says that if no answer be received by him within that period, he will consider himself free to take further steps in the matter, believing that the Chief himself is under restraint and not free to act according to his will.

THE WEATHER IN POONA.—The present season, as far as Poona is concerned, is, as Lord Dundreary would say, "something which no fellah can really understand." The hot winds lasted only about ten days—and then in a very modified form—instead of the usual six weeks or two months, and since then we have had a continued succession of cool breezes, both by day and night; the sun's rays, however, being extremely oppressive between the hours of noon and 4 P.M. The nights and mornings are exceedingly pleasant as a rule, and, upon the whole, people can enjoy life in Poona as well in this merry month of May as any where we know of except Mahableshwur and Matheran. We only hope that the present weather may continue until the setting in of the rains. What adds greatly to our present state of beatitude is, that there is not a single case of epidemic of any kind in any of the hospitals here.—*Deccan Herald.*

SHORT-SIGHTED STUDENTS.—The almost alarming prevalence of *Myopia* or shortsightedness amongst the students in our schools and colleges ought, we think, to attract serious attention. In a Bombay High School, recently, a class of 90 boys, composed about equally of Hindus and Parsees, was assembled on a gallery for a lesson in chemistry. During the lesson it became clear that the more distant students were unable to see the experiments which were being shown, and this led to a strict investigation into the proportion of short-sighted boys in the class. Out of the 90 boys no less than 22, or about 25 per cent., were found to be distinctly short-sighted, whilst out of the remainder a considerable number had by no means perfect eyesight A vast amount of injury to eyesight would be avoided if teachers could sufficiently impress upon their pupils the evils of very small print, and working at night by insufficient and flickering lights.—*Bombay Educational Record.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S. S. GEELONG exchanged signals with a British ship in lat. 10.42 N., long. 75 08 E., showing KCGT, bound for Bombay and wishing to be reported—all well.

THE S. S. RUSTOM, 51 tons, Captain S. Gardain, arrived yesterday from Coast and Goa (May 5th) with a general cargo and one hundred and six deck passengers from different ports.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. CASHMERE, 685 tons, Captain T. Sanders, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following gassengers:—For Kurrachee—Captain Spring and two servants, and Mr. R. Froude and servant. For Bagdad—Nawab Syed Adum Ally Khan and five friends. For Bushire—Mr. Audool Rahim Abooshery. For different ports—One hundred and forty-eight deck passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	HIGH WATER. Height.	MAY.	LOW WATER. Time.	LOW WATER. Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
10 26 m	4 11	Saturday 10	4 3 m	5 4
10 16 a	4 5		4 24 a	3 8
10 59 m	5 9	Sunday 11	4 32 m	6 4
10 45 a	4 7		5 8 a	3 9
11 35 m	6 4	Monday..... 12	5 3 m	7 1
11 15 a	4 9		5 33 a	3 10
0 12 m	6 9	Tuesday..... 13	5 35 m	7 0
11 46 a	4 9		6 7 a	3 7
.....	.....	Wednesday ... 14	6 8 m	8 1
0 59 a	6 11		6 46 a	3 3
0 22 m	4 6	Thursday 15	6 45 m	8 1
1 29 a	6 8		7 26 a	3 10
1 1 m	4 2	Friday 16	7 25 m	7 8
2 12 a	6 2		8 12 a	2 6

Moon—Full, 12th, 4h. 8m. P.M.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

4TH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER, 11TH MAY, 1873.

7-30 A.M.—1st Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 130 and 345 (Part II.)
4-45 P.M.—Catechising.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 342 and 304.
Anthem—But the Lord is mindful.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 113 and 164.
11-55 A.M.—Holy Communion. Offert

had, therefore thought that the four per cent. was the best investment.

Mr.C. W. Prescot proposed, and Mr. Dwarkadas Oodowjee seconded,—"That a dividend of 9 per cent. for the past year be paid on and after the 14th May to those shareholders on the register at that date."

The proposition was carried unanimously, the chairman remarking that when they had done with the building fund they would be able to pay 12 per cent., which the shareholders must see had been actually made.

The Chairman then proposed that Mr. C. W. Prescott and Mr. A. Tait be elected directors of the company.

Mr. Cruddas seconded the proposition.

Mr. Dwarkadas Oodowjee proposed that as the native shareholders held 800 shares, a director should be selected from amongst them.

The Chairman said he had considered that matter, and glad as he would be to work with any native gentleman as a director he did not think that any of the native shareholders would take sufficient interest in the affairs of the company as a director, nor care about giving the needful time and attention.

Mr. Dwarkadas proposed that Mr. Tribovundas Nuthoobhoy be elected.

Mr. Manicklall Goculdas seconded the proposition, but Mr. Dwarkadas said he only put it as a suggestion and not as an amendment, so the original proposition was put and carried.

The Chairman said that the last item on the list of business was about the election of auditors. Mr. Wilson left for England in December last, and since then Mr. Manson alone had audited the accounts of the company, and he thought the special thanks of the shareholders were due to him for the thorough manner in which he (Mr. Manson) had gone into all the books and accounts. He proposed that Mr. Manson be re-elected, and with him Mr. Moorehouse of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Office. The proposition was seconded by Mr. O'Connell.

Some discussion ensued amongst the native shareholders, who wished that a native gentleman should be appointed, but as no amendment was proposed the resolution was put and carried.

The Chairman said he had great pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to the managers and assistants of the company. He thought that a special vote was due to Mr. Pugh and Mr. Cameron for their excellent management during the year. He also proposed that the usual bonus of half a month's pay be given.

Mr. Cruddas proposed that one month's pay should be given the assistants.

Mr. O'Connell seconded the proposition, which was put and carried.

On the suggestion of Mr. Manicklall Goculdas it was agreed that the report and accounts should in future be printed and circulated in Guzerathi as well as in English.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was then moved, after which the meeting dispersed.

A SUIT BY A CONTRACTOR.

RAMJEE SETIBA AND ANOTHER v. MOORAR POONJA AND ANOTHER.

At the High Court the other day, the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs delivered the following judgment in the above case:—

His Lordship said—This is an action to recover Rs. 24,810-10-1 for work done and materials provided in building a house on lot 3 in Hornby Row in the Fort, in accordance with an agreement and schedule of prices dated 17th March 1869. The plaintiffs allege that the cost of the entire work is Rs. 60,810-4-1, of which they have received Rs. 36,000, and they sue for the balance. The defendants allege that the balance due from them is only Rs. 5,467-4-4, that the statement and account affixed to the plaint is extravagant and unreasonable, and they claim to have paid in addition to the sum of Rs. 36,0000, mentioned in the plaint, Rs. 248-14-0. The only issue raised on the pleadings was, Whether the plaintiffs are entitled to recover from the defendant any further sum than Rs. 5,467-4-4 paid into Court? As the case proceeded, however, it became necessary to raise other issues, and the following were asked for by the defendant:—1st, Whether there was any submission, duly executed by the parties, appointing Mr. John Campbell sole arbitrator to decide the disputes existing between them? 2nd, Whether, if the last issue be found in the affirmative, there was any revocation of it by either party? 3rd, Whether the said Mr. John Campbell made and published any award in accordance with the submission alleged to have been made to him? Mr. Mayhew, for the plaintiffs, asks the following issue:—Whether the defendant did or did not authorize Mr. Campbell to measure the whole or any portion of the said work for him as well as for the plaintiffs and determine the disputed rates, &c., and pass a decision generally, and, if so, whether defendant is bound thereby? It appears that after the completion of the defendant's new house by the plaintiffs that disputes arose between them as to the balance due for the work, and at first the dispute appears to have been confined to the front of the house, which resulted in the plaintiff's employing Mr. John Campbell, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Scott, McClelland and Co., to measure the work. Mr. Campbell, in writing to the defendant to ask him to erect a scaffold (letter N., 20th July 1870) asked him also if he was to measure the work for him and settle the matter in dispute between the parties, and if he did, to send him (Mr. Campbell) a letter authorising him to do so. To this the defendant replied on the 25th July 1870 (exhibit O.) as follows:—"In reply to your memo. of 20th instant I beg to state that you will please measure the whole of front stone work of my house lot No. 3 for me as well as for the contractor, and I will send you the copy of the agreement to fix the price, and please send me your statement at your convenience. I for my part agree to pay your charge of ½ per cent. on the estimate of the work done." Some delay appears to have taken place in getting the necessary papers and schedules, and, on the 19th August (exhibit letter S) Mr. Campbell wrote to the defendant stating he had been instructed by the plaintiffs' solicitors to measure all the work done by them for the defendants, and he wished to know whether he should measure all the work also on behalf of the defendant. No answer being received, Mr. Campbell sent a reminder on the 4th August (exhibit T.) and in reply received a letter of the same date (exhibit U.) in which the defendant states as follows:—"I am in receipt of your letters of 19th and 24th inst., and in reply thereto beg to inform you that I have no objection to allow you to measure the whole or a portion of the work done by the contractors, Nursoo Dhurmajee and Ramjee Setiba, to my building, especially if there be any chance of settling the dispute between me and them. But I am afraid they will give you and me unnecessary trouble in erecting scaffolding and causing me a deal of inconvenience and annoyance and then doing nothing in the matter as they did on a previous occasion. If, what they say were true, that they have sued me for their alleged claim against me in this matter, and that I have to receive their summons, I should rather wait until I am ordered by the Court to allow them to do what they now want. But if they have not already sued me, I am perfectly willing that you should measure the whole or any portion of the said work for me also, and determine the disputed rates, &c., and pass your decision generally." In reply to this on the 25th August (exhibit V.), Mr. Campbell wrote stating that no suit had been filed against the defendant, and that the contractors (present plaintiffs) "are willing to let the settlements of accounts between you rest on my measurements and decisions, and if you are willing to do the same kindly write at once and say so." And then, after mentioning his terms and how they are to be divided, concludes thus, "2 per cent. will be my charge for measuring up and making up proper accounts and settling all matters generally." In reply to this on the same date (exhibit W) defendant writes—"In answer to your note of to-day I beg to state that I quite agree with your proposal provided the contractors have not already sued me; and request you to set about measuring at once and bring it to an early conclusion. I am willing to give you the 1 per cent. as stated in your note on your bringing the matter to a satisfactory end." On the following day, 26th August, Messrs. Scott, McClelland and Co. received the following letter from the plaintiffs (exhibit X.):—"We hereby request you to measure up our work done in whole of Mr. Morarjee Poonja's house on Esplanade No. 3, in front arcade wall and internal rubble and brick walling, including plaster, and to make up our account now in dispute between him and us. We agree to pay you fees at the rate of 1 per cent. on amount of work measured by you, being one-half of amount of your fees, the other one-half to be paid by Mr. Morarjee Poonja." On receipt of these letters Mr. Campbell appears to have commenced the work. He states in his evidence that it took him about three months, that he never measured any of the work without having both the parties represented, which he states was done by one or both of the plaintiffs being present, and either the defendant or his mastery. Mr. Campbell appears to have concluded his measurements towards the end of October, and these were fairly written out and signed by the firm of Messrs. Scott, McClelland and Co. by the 12th of November, a copy of which was sent, according to Mr. Campbell's evidence, to each party; but I should here mention that the copy forwarded to the plaintiffs (exhibit Y) shows a total of Rs. 60,810-4, while that forwarded to defendant (exhibit No. 6) amounts to Rs. 60,244-8-1. Mr. Campbell states that this variation is owing to an omission of certain Porebunder stone work at the north end of the arcade, amounting to Rs. 565-12 as in statement No. 4 of the account. Why the items amounting to this sum were omitted in the copy furnished to the defendant he is unable to state. It does not appear on what date these detailed statements Y and No. 6 were forwarded to the parties; they would appear not to have been sent to the defendant until applied for, as it appears from exhibits Nos. 1 and 2; that on the 16th of November Messrs. Scott, McClelland and Co. wrote to defendant enclosing a bill for the amount of the 1 per cent. due by him. In this account the total value of the work amounts to Rs. 59,652-12-1. On receipt of this the defendant wrote on the 17th November (exhibit 3) requesting a copy of the details of measurement, as the amount mentioned in the account far exceeded the defendant's estimate of the work. It would appear that in reply to this the detailed accounts were sent. Some communications between Mr. Campbell and the defendant must have taken place, which at this distance of time Mr. Campbell is unable to state; but the 8th of December (exhibit 4) the following memorandum is addressed by Messrs. Scott, McClelland and Co. to the defendant:—"Kindly let us have copies of our measurements of works done by Nursoo Dhurmajee and partner at your building on lot No. 3, Hornby Row, with your alterations of them—both in quantities and rates—marked in red ink on same so that we can try and arrive at a settlement of these accounts without further delay. You promised to send the accounts so altered on Monday last to our office; but it is now Thursday, and you have not yet done so: please do so at once and oblige." To which the defendant on the 20th December (exhibit No. 5) replied thus—"As requested in your memo. of the 8th instant I send you the contractors' account duly altered in red ink, and shall be glad to see you again on the matter, if required. I have not been able to find the papers containing measurement of Porebunder stone work and cornices, and shall send you the same on finding the papers if I find any difference on the measurement." The red ink marks alluded to in these letters appear in exhibit 6, but nothing further was done with reference to them, as the plaintiffs' affirmed their plaint on the 20th and had it accepted on the 21st of December. Mr. Campbell's was the sole evidence given on this matter, and he was anything but clear as to what actually took place after the conclusion of the measuring. He states that both parties were dissatisfied, and he is unable to explain why Rs. 59,652-12-1 was the amount mentioned in his bill, while Rs. 60,810-4 is the amount of the measurement given to the plaintiff and Rs. 60,244-8-1 in that subsequently given to the defendant. Mr. Campbell states that after this matter, which occurred now more than two years ago, he had to leave India in what was supposed to be a dying state. He may then fairly be excused for not being able to give very definite evidence on the subject. He stated, when pressed, that he supposed he must in some way have revised his measurements, and he thought that the total Rs. 60,810-4 must be correct and represent his final decision; but that this could not be so, is shown from his letter of the 8th of December (exhibit 4) in which he asks the defendant to let him have his objection marked in red ink that he may consider them; and I think that it follows that he had not arrived at a final decision on the 20th of December when the plaint was affirmed and presented. A review of all these facts leads me to the conclusion that it was the intention of both parties to refer the matters in dispute to the decision of Mr. Campbell, but that before his final decision was arrived at the plaintiffs, by filing their plaint, prevented themselves and the defendant from the advantage of such a decision. Under these circumstances the accounts in dispute must be referred to a competent person. I therefore find the first of the subsequently settled issues in the affirmative, viz., that there was a submission; and 2nd the plaintiffs withdrew by filing. I find the 3rd of these in the negative, viz., that Mr. Campbell did not make and publish an award. A finding on the remaining issue is not necessary, and I refer the original to Mr. Morris, and Mr. Campbell with Mr. Bedford as umpires, to determine and report within three months under section 316 of the code, and reserve the question of costs.

INDIAN ITEMS.

AMMUNITION.—The steamer Walamo arrived this morning from Calcutta, and will convey to Bombay about 198 limber boxes, 48 shot boxes, and a large quantity of gunpowder, which was brought on the beach this morning from the Powder Mills carts.

POLICE CONSTABLES AS PRISONERS.—On the case of the three police constables for voluntarily causing hurt to a native girl for the purpose of extorting a confession being called on for hearing, his Lordship enquired of the Crown Prosecutor whether the prisoners were not police constables, and wished to know why they did not appear in their uniforms. Mr Tarrant was unable to say, why they had not appeared in their uniforms, and on writing to the Commissioner of Police on the subject that officer replied that when police officers were suspended their uniforms were generally taken away from them. His Lordship observed that it was very extraordinary that the prisoners should be deprived of their uniforms before they were convicted. The prisoners looked like common coolies in the bar, and his Lordship observed that the practice in Europe was not to strip public officers of their uniform before they were convicted.—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE BUTCHERS' FESTIVAL.

A most impressive scene appears to have taken place at Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle on the night of Easter Tuesday, at the celebration of the "butchers' festival." The spectacle of twelve hundred butchers "feeding like one" upon tea and buns is alone calculated to excite the profoundest emotions, and we are not surprised that the galleries should have been crowded with a "mixed audience," eager to look upon the sight. Nor was the subsequent spiritual entertainment which succeeded to the tea and buns of a less imposing character; and we can well believe the report that "twelve hundred butcher-men singing in full volume of sound and perfect tune and time" was at least a "novelty." The hymn was followed by a prayer from Mr. Spurgeon, a "prayer adapted to the comprehensions of the congregration." It had much reference to the market-place and its idlers, and incalculated the necessity and industry. The reverend gentleman then "invoked a Divine blessing upon the shambles," and suggested that, "though some of his congregations might be drivers of bullocks, they should not live and die like brutes." The ingenious and happy inversion of the dictum that he "who drives fat oxen should himself be fat," was received with the greatest approval by the audience; and Mr. Spurgeon then gave place to a gentleman who, as he humorously observed, could "either kill a pig or preach a sermon," according as the call of duty dictated. On this occasion Mr. Cuff apparently exhibited his abilities in combination by preaching a sermon about killing pigs, in the course of which he entered "boldly into his past experience in the various branches of the profession." Mr. Spurgen then wound up the proceedings with a "few amusing anecdotes" and a serious appeal to the butchers not to lose sight of the "paramount claims of Christianity." This he enforced by a "happy reference to what once took place at the Smithfield they knew so well." Having thus feliciously urged the "paramount claims of Christianity" by an allusion to the practice of one sect of Christians burning the members of another sect, Mr. Spurgeon administered a few admonitions against furious cart-driving, and concluded his address. There are a few subjects which might, we think, have been adverted to with advantage by Mr. Spurgeon, such as, for instance, the practice of selling meat unfit for human food and of inflicting unnecessary torture upon animals; but doubtless the butchers were sufficiently edified as it was.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

BOTH SIDES.

THIS is intended as an easy "coach" for those idle people who cannot make out "what it is all about," and as a simple abstract of the avowed arguments used on both sides of current question. Well-informed persons are warned off.

IS THE BUDGET SATISFACTORY?

Mr. Lowe says "Yes," because—

1. The revenue of the year 1872-73 was... £76,608,770
   The expenditure was 70,714,090
   Showing a surplus of £5,894,770
2. The estimated revenue for 1873-4 is ... £76,617,000
   The estimated expenditure is 71 871,000
   Showing a surplus of £4,746,000
3. The surplus will be applied as follows:—
   In part payment of the Alabama indemnity £1,600,000
   In taking one penny off the income tax £1,425,000
   In reducing the duty on "the dear light of children and the solace of age" £1,430,000
4. In the last four years £9,028,000 of taxes have been remitted; and in the last year the National Debt has been reduced by £6,861,000.

Mr. Fawcett and Sir W. Lawson say "No," because—

1. The increase (at the rate of £25,000 per week) in the yield of the spirit duties is an unqualified evil; and it is no credit to us to have drunk ourselves out of the Alabama difficulty.
2. The estimates are over-sanguine. "The excise duties "are beginning to ebb; the advanced price of coal "must greatly affect industry; and the disputes "between labour and capital, daily assuming increased significance, are beginning to tell on the prosperity of the country."
3. "The Budget is a popular and not a self-sacrificing "one." It is a cowardly proceeding to shirk paying half of the Alabama indemnity out of the year's revenue; and the malt-tax ought to have been reduced.
4. Since 1866 America has paid off £161,000,000 of her debt; in forty years England has only reduced hers by £40,000,000.

—*Vanity Fair.*

ANOTHER PROVERB.

(*Vanity Fair.*)

LAST week we spoke our mind freely on the subject of proverbs, and sought to justify our strictures by exposing the falsity of one of those best known. Proverbs have however obtained such a hold on the mind that nothing but continual battering will expose their foolishness. There is scarcely a child but is compelled to write in his copy-book that "Honesty is the best policy." He is supposed to be undergoing the process of moral education when combining his pot-hooks and hangers to express this sentiment; but to our mind more deleterious teaching could scarcely be devised. To tell a child that he is not to steal his schoolfellow's gingerbread or to abstract his father's carelessly exposed halfpence not because it is wrong to do so, but because it will in the long run turn out more profitable not to do so, it surely to instil very low motives into the infant mind. It is true that the infant mind is only innocent in the sense of being, as regards a knowledge of good and evil, utterly vacant, and that abstract arguments have little effect on childhood; but our object should be to overcome the difficulty of producing that effect, and we should not content ourselves with trying to produce another effect, to prematurely convert a suckling into a solicitor. But we go further, and maintain that honesty is no more the best policy than truth is fit to be spoken at all times. Pure honesty may be very beautiful, but applied honesty is only commendable in one's neighbours. Our readers must remember that we are dealing with the question simply from a heathen point of view, and as heathen we boldly assert that honesty is by no means invariably a paying quality. Genuine honesty like charity does not vaunt itself, it is practised by the scrupulous as a matter of course, and its existence is consequently often not even suspected. You find, for instance, that a careless tradesman has omitted to charge you for a certain article which you have had from him. Mindful of your copy-book, you say "Ah, Mr. Snip, or Mr. Simpson," as the case may be, "you have forgotten to put down that pair of evening trousers which you sent me last Christmas, or that extra quart of milk which cook got on Monday. Please add it to your bill." Now what good do you derive from your scruples? You gain the good opinion of your tailor or your milkman, it is true, but he is not likely to proclaim your virtue, and unless you are about to stand for the borough, it cannot possibly signify to you whether he thinks well or ill of you. Do not deceive yourself either as regards your motives. You can try and persuade yourself that you have acted on principle, but in reality you have only given up a few shillings in order to quiet a fidgety conscience, which might otherwise interfere with your digestion. You do that which is right, not because you feel that it is right, but because you have got a habit of thinking it is unworthy of a person of your station to act in opposition to a conventional rule. As regards abstract justice, you would by holding your tongue simply balance one of the many petty frauds which respectable tradesmen habitually indulge in, and might satisfy yourself with the reflection that you are repaying, if not your own wrongs, at all events those of your order. But no; by a little cheap integrity you place yourself on a moral pedestal, and are rendered complacent by your exaltation. That would be all very well if acts of honesty were as extensively placarded as offences against a railway company. In such a case you might derive some indirect profit, but as it is, where is your advantage? It will perhaps be as well to consider here what honesty really is. We have never yet seen a definition of it; but the following will, we think, be generally accepted:—Honesty is the taking no more than is your due as regards either money, goods, or reputation. It has however infinite gradations, and the amount of merit attaching to it depends on the amount of advantage foregone and the strength of the temptation not to forego it. For instance, the possessor of £10,000 a year who reminds a tradesman of an omitted item of the value of a shilling, and the poor curate who finding a purse containing £20 advertises the fact, are both honest; but the merit attaching to the former is infinitesimally small, while that of the latter is very substantial. But take the case of the poor curate in question. What profit does he derive from abstaining to appropriate the £20? If the rightful owner is found he is very much obliged, as a matter of courtesy, but considers that the parson has only done his duty, and dismisses the matter altogether from his mind. The parson surrenders a sum of which he stands in the greatest need, and obtains no increase of reputation in return. Had he been in a position to restore the £20 to a neighbour with a living in his gift, it might have been otherwise, though even then prudence might have suggested that a small certainty was preferable to a large contingency. Again, as regards honesty in its more comprehensive sense, a subordinate by a lucky accident accomplishes some feat, and is much commended by his superior in consequence. His success appears, in the face of it, due to his own ability and good management, and no one but himself knows the real circumstances of the case. If he is honest he relates how the matter came to pass, but if he is wise he will hold his tongue and accept the credit which chance has obtained for him. In the one case he will obtain praise for his candour, in the other advancement. Here honesty is clearly not the best policy, unless indeed his superior should be a fanatic who estimates virtue above capacity, or unless the subordinate is conscious that he is unequal to the performance of a higher class of duties than those with which he has been hitherto entrusted. Numerous other examples might be given of the truth of our assertion that honesty is by no means always the best policy, but we feel satisfied that we have established our case. That case is that honesty may or may not be profitable according to circumstances, and the rule we should lay down is the following:—Balance the advantage of honesty or dishonesty when the latter may be indulged in without risk, and look on honesty simply as an investment. When however you have no chance of being dishonest without possible discovery, when in fact it would be imprudent to be dishonest, be as impressively and conspicuously honest as you can. Discretion is said to be the better part of valour, which means that you should only be brave when your courage is likely to be known and to bring you in a substantial return, or when cowardice would do you an injury. Similarly, discretion is the better part of honesty—i. e., be honest when you cannot help yourself, or when you think that honesty will procure you profit.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH

OF APRIL 19.

FIZZ CAL WEAKNESS.—Love of champagne.

WOMEN'S RITES OF OLD.—The mysteries of Ceres.

SERVANT MAID'S SONG (to her policeman)—Aria: "Robert, toi que j'aime!"

CHANCE OF RESIDENCE.

The gentleman who resided over a week in Bond Street, is now lodging over a wax-chandler's in the same quarter.

THE NEXT ELECTION.

Ethel—"Papa, you *must* vote for Mr. Mountebank, or we shall not get invitations to the balls at Lord Highrope's, his uncle, you now?"

PATIENTS AND PAY.

"Prevention," said a sanitary reformer, "is better than cure." The medical man to whom this observation was addressed, smiled, and replied, "That may be all very true in theory, but the reverse is what we always find to be the case in practice."

A "QUICK RETURN."

Captain Botteswell (speaking of his host's daughter, who has been pressing the gentlemen to select partners)—"Here comes the little whipper-in!"

Daughter (who has overheard the remark—with a curtsey)—"—To her Majesty's hounds!!"

RATIOCINATION.

"Mamma! don't forget to ask Papa about going to Brighton for a fortnight!"

"Hush, dear! I'm afraid it won't do! You know how dreadfully the sea-side upsets Papa for the first week always!"

"Yes; but *Papa* needn't come down till the *second* week you know!"

FAUSTUS EMENDATUS.

Margaret (with daisy in her hand, to Faust.)
Let me alone. (Picks off petals one by one.)
Tinker, tailor, soldier, sailor, apothecary, ploughboy, thief.
There! [Exit Faust, disgusted.

HERALDRY FOR THE PEOPLE.

The new general adoption of Armorial Bearings promises to give rise to an agitation against the existing duty thereon. A cry about to be raised in concert with that of "A free breakfast table!" will perhaps be, "A Free Scutcheon!"

HARMONY IN THE CHURCH.

The arrival of a new Curate is always an interesting event in the annals of a parish, and to the ladies of his congregation it can never be a matter of indifference whether he is married or single, and likely to be an agreeable acquisition to society. But it is seldom that a parish is so exceptionally favoured as one in the immediate neighbourhood of London, which has just secured the services of a reverend gentleman, who is described as a "musical bachelor." Of the popularity of this new Curate with a large and interesting section of his flock, no one, with any experience of scenes of clerical life, can have the slightest doubt.

BIG WORK AND LITTLE.

(*Mr. Punch's Last Treasury Minute.*)

A Nasmyth's steam-hammer serves equally we
To weld a great anchor, or crack a nut's shell;
And the elephant's trunk the same credit will win,
Set to pull up an oak, or to pick up a pin.
But whatever the work by our Treasury done,
Of such double duties, it aims but at one:
It fulfils its small function, to pare and to pinch,
See each candle burnt out to its uttermost inch;
See each cheese to its horniest bot'om pared down,
And no service so close-shaved as that of the Crown.
But to show Bull the way hard-earned millions to spare,
To see that the national books are kept square,
On Treasury hammer and trunk never call,
Or you'll find that their worth is—just nothing at all!

For the more penny-wisdom our Treasury shows,
On a scale more superb its pound-foolishness grows;
And the closer its grip of the coppers, we see,
The gold through its fingers run all the more free.
On a penny unvouched in its audit 'tis down,
But out of eight thousand* lets Bull be don brown;
On the waste of red tape strictest checks 'will impose,
But sees hundreds of thousands† ta'en under its nose;
Of assize prosecutions it cuts down the cost,
That rogues may go free, and Crown-verdicts be lost;
To big jobs opes the door, knock n' small on the head;
And one sinecure lops, to make two in its stead;
Cool Treasury trunk! It can pick up our pins—
But for rending our oaks, ask whom that work begins—
And the Treasury, invited to blush, only grins!

* See the case of the £8,000 deficit in the Science and Art Department.

† See the case now pending of unauthorised appropriations of upwards of £70,000 by the Post-Office, for purchase and extension.

A CELTIC CHAIR FOR EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.

THERE seems some chance of a patriotic project long advocated by Professor Blackie and other "perfervid" Scots being at last realized. The movement for the endowment of a chair of Celtic language and literature in the University of Edinburgh is assuming practical shape. The Edinburgh University Council has taken the scheme under its patronage, and £1,000 has been subscribed towards the object by an enthusiastic admirer of the Celt in the west of Scotland. Other contributions, now that the ball has been set rolling, will doubtless be forthcoming. On Tuesday evening, for example, there was a brilliant gathering of distinguished Highlanders at a conversazione in the Museum of Science and Art in Edinburgh, the surplus funds from which are to be devoted to this purpose. The chairman's suggestion that "every lady and gentleman present" should offer "a proper subscription"—which it was left to his or her option to make £10, £15, or £20—does not indeed appear to have been received with the favour it deserved, even though the tempting promise was added, that thereby the chair "would become an accomplished fact." But the combination of business with pleasure, which the devotion of the proceeds of the Celtic ball lately given in Edinburgh to form "the nucleus" of the proposed fund illustrates, ought to be found an effective means of obtaining the sum still needed. With the stimulus which Professor Blackie's patriotic glorification of the Celtic language and literature cannot fail to supply, it will be little creditable to Scotland if the "Modern Athens" is not soon able to boast of its Celtic chair.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1227 Annot Lyle, Yeo—Lawrence & Co.
1348 Asbgrove, Fullerton—M. Nusserwanjee.
1303 Duncairn, Chambers—M. Nusserwanjee.
726 Granite City, Ellis—W. Nicol & Co.
1094 Gardner Colby, Dunbar—Farnham & Co
1118 Helen Scott—Gribble—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1259 Mabel, White—E. Bates & Co.
1237 Macedon, Jones—Lawrence & Co.
1060 Peacemaker, Classon—The Captain.
1191 Robert Kerr, Allen—Lawrence & Co.
1152 Tythonus, Andrews—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
625 Walls Castle, Brown—N Sorabjee.

FOR FALMOUTH.

661 Hoppet, Matheson—The Captain.
566 Morning Star, London—H. M. Sedick.

FOR RANGOON.

938 Louisa, Lever—S. A. and American & Co.

FOR COAST & CALCUTTA.

370 Marisstella, Cluzone—H. A. Sedick.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

255 David Auterson, Nance—Framjee, Sands & Co.
122 Estrella de Damaun, Nacoda—H. Thavur,

FOR MOULMAIN.

1146 New Era, Babson—The Captain.
745 Northumberland, Sandrais—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE VIA MADRAS.

1116 Lord Clyde, Ellis—R. Framjee.

FOR HAVRE OR BORDEAUX VIA M. COAST.

287 Suzanne, Descombe—N. Ardaser & Sons.

NOT FIXED.

1296 Augusta, Raynes—Farnham & Co.
955 Andaman, Potter—Lyon & Co.
765 Evening Star, Wales—F. Muir & Co.
1303 Glee Maiden, Cummins—The Captain.
1528 Iron Cross, McLeod—Lawrence & Co.
1132 Pocahontas, Duncan—Farnham Co.
1284 Savernake, Prichard—Owen & Okell.
478 Trevanion, Whatby—W. Nicol and Co.

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